ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,031—NEW SERIES.   BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "PESHAWUR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PESHAWUR" WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P.M., on the 18th April, and BAGGAGE must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, on the 17th, or before 9 A.M., on the 18th idem.

A STEAM-LAUNCH WILL LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Monle	16th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

19th April   17th May.   14th June.
3rd May   31st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.   R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable. Full directions for use accompanies each bottle.

Per Bottle, Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
„ Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7.

All our preparations are guaranteed to be made from the finest drugs procurable.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per Bottle, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-12.
„ Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 2 0

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

In Bottles, with Opium, Cash, Rs. 1-4 Rs. 2-4.
„ „ Credit, Rs. 1-7 Rs. 2-8.
„ without Opium, Cash, Re. 1-0 Rs. 1-8.
„ „ Credit, Rs. 1-2 Rs. 1-11.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTS' BAG TOP CAPS.

THE SHAPES WORN TO-DAY.

HOMESPUNS,
DOESKIN,
VICUNA,
VELVET CORD.
} BEST QUALITY, SILK LINED. } RS. 3-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

CARBOLIC POWDER
15 PER CENT. GUARANTEED 15 PER CENT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Price per Cwt.	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 11 12
„ per Ton	„ 190 0	„ 211 8
„ per 2lb. Tin	„ 0 8	„ 0 9
„ per 28lb. Box	„ 3 0	„ 3 6

Special Prices for larger quantities, or Contracts entered into for regular supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!   **VALVOLINE**   THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL, VICTORIA ROAD,

NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

COPELAND'S CELEBRATED WHITEWARE.

LIMOSGES ARTISTIC CROCKERY.

Price List Post Free on Application.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.** { BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8 „	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality	Rs. 29-8 „	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality	Rs. 32-0 „	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0 „	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8 „	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8 „	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8 „	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS.
BOMBAY.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 423, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!
TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH,
The Ever Popular Comic Opera in 2 Acts.
By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

WEDNESDAY APRIL 19TH,
The Magnificent Burlesque, in 3 Acts.
"BLUE-BEARD."

N.B.—The first appearance in Bombay of Miss LIZZIE DONNELLY, the Premiere Skirt-Dancer of Australasia, who will appear in her brilliant rendition of "TAR-RA-BOOM-DE-A."

Mesdames Tilly Lake, Flo. Stephenson, and Fanny Peters in their Charming Statuesque Ballet.

THURSDAY APRIL 20TH.
GRAND NAUTICAL NIGHT,
H. M. S. PINAFORE, in 2 ACTS.
By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST and 22ND,
The Superbly Beautiful Burlesque, in 3 Acts,
"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND,
A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the Convenience of Schools, Families, and Children to see
"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
Box Office open from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLING PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE PALACE OF WONDERS ON THE MAIDAN.

COME EVERYBODY! DON'T DELAY.
AND SEE THE WONDERS
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 P.M.
Admission:—8 Annas and 4 Annas.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S

THIRD GRAND CONCERT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1893,

At which he will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers:—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Anderson Clark, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack.

Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning will act as accompanyists.
Tickets of Admission, Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Unreserved, Re. 1. can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Doors open at 9. To commence at 9-30 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)
WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF
SEANCES
AT
EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,
ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.
EIGHT ANNAS.

S. S. "EDEN HALL"

Arrived 17th April, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 17th April, 1893.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, and the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI PATEL, Esq., late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, deceased, (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 19th day of November 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned his Solicitors, at their office, No 91, in Meadows Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand such property to the said Executor,—Dated this 17th day of April 1893.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for the Executor.

AUSTRALIAN BURGLARS' UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK OPEN A CHUBB'S SAFE.

Brunswick, Melbourne, 14th February, 1893.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK and SAFE CO.,
27, William-Street, Melbourne.

Gentlemen,—On the night of Sunday the 12th inst., our shop was entered by Burglars, who made a deliberate and determined attempt to break open our Safe. They were thwarted by the steel-protecting plate, through which they could not penetrate. The Safe is ONE of YOUR MANUFACTURE, which was purchased from you about three years ago. We are pleased to testify to the superior strength and construction of your Safes, which undoubtedly saved us the loss of a considerable sum of money.

The burglars, finding they had undertaken a task, which they were unable to accomplish, recorded the fact by leaving a note on the top of the Safe as follows:—"Too good to be opened. Expert."

You are at liberty to publish this Testimonial, which we have much pleasure in giving you.

We are, Gentlemen, yours very sincerely,
(Signed) FRANKS SNOW & Co.,
Drapers and Clothiers, Brunswick, Victoria.

For Illustrated Price List of Chubb's Safes apply to
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES............Rs. 15,96,500
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 11th April, 1893.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that he has returned from England, and resumed charge of the office of AGENT of the COMPANY in INDIA from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 15th April, 1893.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 18th April, 1893, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five Members of Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1893.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Ven'ble the ARCHDEACON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 13th April, 1893.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BY THE RECEIVER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 516 OF 1890.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, but at present temporarily residing in Scinde, by his duly constituted Attorney HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE ABDOOLA HAJEE ADAM, also of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan, at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in Her Majesty's Gaol in Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

AND
SUIT No. 711 OF 1889.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, both of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALLADINA.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suits, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1892, it was ordered, among other things, that Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, in the said Decree mentioned should pay to Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria also in the said Decree mentioned the sum of Rupees 1,57,833-11-7 for balance of principal, and Rupees 51,057 2-5 for balance of interest up to the 18th day of July, 1892, aggregating in all Rupees 2,08,890-14-0, and that in default of payment of such amount with further interest on Rupees 1,57,833-11-7 at nine per cent. per annum from the said 18th day of July, 1892, until payment within 3 months from the said 18th day of July 1892, the properties referred to in the said decree should be sold and the net proceeds applied towards payment and satisfaction of the said amount.

And whereas by an order made in the said Suits on the 24th day of November, 1892, it was ordered among other things that the Receiver appointed herein should be and he was thereby authorized to sell by Public Auction the properties directed to be sold by the said decree.

Now it is Proclaimed and Notified that on Tuesday the 18th day of April, 1893, at the hour of Eleven in the Forenoon the Receiver will in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree and order put up for sale by Public Auction in his office on the First Floor of Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to the highest bidder the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, Hajee Adam Abdul Latiff Balladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria in the following lands and premises being (with others) the lands and premises referred to in the said decree and order, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,750 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdul Kurrim, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Dhunjeebhai Wadia, on or towards the East by Public Road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the West by the property of Narrayen Wassoodev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, old No. 744, new No 12737 and new survey No. 22398.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground with the messuage, tenement, buildings, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, gardens, plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by Jackeria Road and partly by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in Town of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new survey No. 12,414, containing by admeasurement 2829 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the demised premises from the property of The Jubilee Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on or towards the North by a private passage belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or towards the South partly by property in the occupation of lessee and partly by the property of Mancherjee Framjee Cama.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon with the steam engines, boilers and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8150 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13226 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a road, on or towards the East by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7200 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3035 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the North by a Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.

SIXTHLY.—All that the undivided three-fourths share in Inam village Purgna Turfawoovali, situate in the District of Panvell, in the Kolaba Zilla, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed vullud Kazee Maoomed Shriff and several others of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 84 A at pages 279 to 289 of volume 63 of Book No. 1.

SEVENTHLY.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and batty fields, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopar, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premjee Purshotam and his wife Mongibai of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay being No. 85 A at pages 312 to 320 Volume 62 of Book No. 1.

The NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (now in Liquidation) claim that there is now due and owing from the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina to the said Bank the sum of Rs. 4,32,165-2-7 or thereabouts upon the security of the Title Deeds of the properties hereinbefore fourthly and fifthly described deposited with the said Bank and of the premises comprised therein, and out of this sum the sum of Rs. 1,41,142-8-5 or thereabouts is due at foot of a Deed of Mortgage of the said properties, fourthly and fifthly described, dated the 11th day of October, 1889, and made between the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the one part and The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, of the other part, and the said properties fourthly and fifthly described will be sold subject to such claim. The sale will be made subject to conditions, which have been settled by the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Defendants in the first abovenamed suit, and the plaintiff in the second abovenamed suit at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 14th Day of March, 1893.

RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHAI SETHNA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15, ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
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Are received on the following terms:—
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3½ " " 4 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
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DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..............................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25 do.	....	"	8	5	0
At age 30 do.	....	"	9	7	0
At age 35 do.	....	"	10	14	0
At age 40 do.	....	"	12	11	0
At age 45 do.	....	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving elapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,
V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....................	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.............................. " 6
Quarterly.............................. " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, 5 p.m.
Lecture by Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, on Animal Life, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Rheinfels (s), from Hamburg, &c. Yesterday:—Landaura (s), from Calcutta; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Quantock (s), [illegible] Hamburg; Naseri (s), Jedda, &c.; Huntcliff (s), Elephant Point; St. Marnock (s), Torre del Annunziata; and St. Hubert (s), Marseilles.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-day.

A lost Diamond.—Tribhowandas Poonjachund, residing at Vithalwadi, has reported to the police, that on the 14th instant, he dropped a diamond, worth Rs. 1,500, over the balcony of Watson's Hotel, and could not find it.

Accident.—Ramchunder Gopaldas, aged twenty-five years, has had his leg fractured at a grain godown, at Frere Road, by a number of bags, containing rapeseed falling on him. He is at present, under treatment, at the G. T. Hospital.

Disappearance of a young Wife.—Dowluta Bajia, residing at Walpakady, reported to the police that his wife, Annundee, has been missing since yesterday morning. She has on her person ornaments, valued at Rs. 21.

The Chief of Ichal Karanji.—His Highness, the Chief of Ichal Karanji, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few days, left on Sunday for Poona, where after a stay of a week, he will proceed to Ichal Karanji.

Lecture.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Guzerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, M.D. The topic selected for the evening is "Animal Life."

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Murdan Ally Sudan Moortuza Sudan, the nephew of the Nawab of Rajanpore, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last and alighted at the Grant Road Station. He has taken up his residence, at a bungalow, at Chickalwady.

Arrest of Deserters from H. M.'s Ship Magdalla.—Yethn, Hall, and Bullard, who were deserters from H. M.'s ship Magdalla were arrested on Saturday last, on shore, under a warrant issued by Captain Schonberg, R. N., and were taken back on board the s. s. Magdalla, by Constable Fleming of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, who received a reward of £3 for arresting the deserters.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Camp Life	Benedict
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Selection	Patience	Sullivan
Mazurka	Love's Greeting	Faust
Galop	Pamona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	La Rose	O. Stella.
Overture	Macbeth	Hatton.
Valse	Beauty's Daughters	Louthian.
Transcription over	Home, Sweet Home	Nihl.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Polka	Pierrot	Megone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reported Burglary.—Pragjee Nundram, a servant in the employ of Tribhovandas Jugjivandas, and residing at Duncan Road, made a report to the police that some person entered his room during his absence from home, on Saturday evening, and stole a box, containing currency notes and a gold neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 604; subsequently the box and ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each were found lying in the rear compound of his house.

Attempted Suicide of an insane Man.—Ludha Dhama, a Khoja, aged thirty years, who has been insane for the last three months, and who was placed by his friends in the Lunatic Asylum, at Colaba, was released from the Asylum about thirteen days ago, and was residing on the first floor of a house, at Chukla Street. On Sunday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, he jumped out of the rear window of his room into the street from a height of about fifteen feet, and thereby sustained serious injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been confined at present, and a police-guard is placed outside his room to watch him and prevent him from doing any rash act.

Theft of an Embroidered Cap.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Narayan Sunkoba, a notorious character, was charged by Constable Clerkson, with stealing an embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 13, from Savla Sumboo. On Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock the complainant was walking along the Girgaum Road, when the accused came from behind, and snatched away the cap from the complainant,and ran away. The accused was followed by the complainant, who arrested him, and made him over to the police. The charge being proved the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Charge of making a false Declaration.—The case, in which Hukma Jaitha, a Marwaree, keeping his shop at Vithalwady, stands charged with making a false declaration, against one Narayen Mooljee, while making an affidavit in the office of the Deputy Registrar of the Small Causes Court, was again called on for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Rivet-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. After recording the evidence for the prosecution the Magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that the evidence produced was not sufficient to make out a *prima-facie* case against the accused.

The proposed Harris' Institute.—A meeting of the members of the different clubs desirous of promoting all kinds of sports and games amongst the European community, was held last night in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Mr. W. G. Roughton was voted to the chair. The chairman read the rules and regulations framed by him in connection with the proposed institute. On the motion of Mr. J. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Houghton, it was resolved that the rules and regulations, which were circulated amongst the members, be adopted as a basis on which to found the institute, and that the enrolling of the foundation members should be proceeded with at once. The chairman announced that twenty-seven of the debentures had already been filled up, which was a good start. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Rahnumaya Mazdiasna Sabha.—Dustoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana presided at a meeting, held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Sunday last, for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the school of the above-named society. At the commencement of the proceeding, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, seconded by Mr. Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution, expressing deep regret at the death of Mr. Sorabji Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., who was in 1851 one of the founders and trustees of the society, was its secretary from 1853 to 1856, and its president from 1864 to 1869, after which he became a member of it till his death. It was resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to the deceased's widow. The students were then examined in different branches of their studies, after which the secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Edaljee Dadachanjee, read the annual reports of the school. The prizes having been distributed, the chairman addressed the meeting at some length, and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to him.

Assaulting a Chief Engineer.—Yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Michael Connell and Thomas Foster, seamen on board the Lady Armstrong, lying in the dock, were charged with assaulting Mr. James Duncan, Chief Engineer on s. s. Lady Armstrong. It appears from the evidence that the accused left the ship, on Sunday morning. When they returned in the afternoon they were followed by a victoria-driver who demanded his fare from them. They refused to pay him his fare, stating that they had run short of money. The complainant then came there, and on seeing a dispute between the accused and the *ghareewalla* he asked them why they hired his carriage when they had no money. At this the accused lost their temper and abused the Chief Engineer and assaulted him. The Second Engineer came up there and rescued the complainant. The accused, in their defence stated, that they had not assaulted the complainant, but on the contrary they were assaulted by the Chief Engineer. The Magistrate having seen no reason to doubt the evidence put forward by the prosecution, convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Novel Bedstead.—A handsome and very novel bedstead has been manufactured by Mr. Banjee Jugjivan, of Bombay, and that its construction displays no mean ingenuity will be apparent from its novelty and also from the fact that thousands flock daily to view it at 73, Cavel Street, near Dadyset Agiary. This novel bedstead has at its four corners four full-sized gaudily dressed Grecian damsels, those at the head holding banjos, while those on the right and left foot hold fans. Beneath the cot is a musical box, which extends the whole length of the cot, and is capable of playing twelve different charming airs. The music begins the moment the least pressure is brought to bear from the top which is created by one sleeping or sitting, and ceases the moment the individual rises. While the music is in progress the lady banjoists at the head manipulate the strings with their fingers and move their heads, while the two Grecian damsels at the bottom fan the sleeper. There is a knob at the foot of the cot, which, after a little pressure, bring about the cessation of the music, if such be the desire of the occupant. In either respects the cot is of the ordinary brass bedstead type, but seeing the precious figure at which it is priced—Rs. 10,000—it has a beautifully soft mattress, with a maroon silk sheet, the flouncing being embroidered with gold thread to add to the beauty of this magnificent piece of furniture. Altogether, it is a most ingenious and pretty piece of artizanship, for which the designer and constructor, Mr. Banjee Jagjivan, deserves great credit.

A MODEL RESIDENCE FOR TOURISTS AND STUDENTS.

Some days ago Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy gave an evening party, in his spacious gardens, to his Girgaum tenants, the majority of whom being students residing in the buildings attached to the Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. Tribhowandas received his guests in his usual courteous manner, and led them to a delightful spot in his gardens, where they were most hospitably entertained. When the guests had done full justice to the good things provided for them, one of them thanked Mr. Tribhowandas in a neat little speech for his kind hospitality and said that he had laid the student world and the tourists who pass through Bombay under a deep obligation by providing for them a spacious and commodious building in one of the quietest and cleanliest part of the city, and thus removed the greatest difficulty up-country people met with in Bombay—that of finding good quarters—quiet, clean, and healthy, and at the same time not very expensive, where they can devote themselves heartily to the great object with which they leave their homes—the object of educating themselves and of seeing Bombay and its people. What with the gymnasium, the swimming bath, a lawn-tennis, and a badminton court with all the requirements of these interesting games the tenants had everything they could wish for, let alone the fact that Mr. Tribhowandas had but lately expressed his desire to let his tenants have the run of an extensive plot of ground in the vicinity for any other healthy pastime that they might hit upon. They had only to express their wish for anything they require, and it can be readily attended to, the spaciousness of the place affording facilities for the same. A costly telescope is already fitted up for such of them as were fond of astronomical observations. They had also the telephone attached to the building for their use.

Mr. Tribhowandas, in responding, said that he had only done his duty, and desired no special thanks for what he had done for them. He had long felt the necessity of providing a building for up-country people like the one they occupy at present. He knew full well how hard a task it was: to remove that difficulty he had set apart that building. He thanked his guests for the kind way in which they had appreciated his efforts for their comfort, and thus encouraged he hoped to do more for them, such as providing for general use an extensive reading-room, a library, and a lecture-hall. The guests then enjoyed the musical treat provided for them, and left at a late hour thoroughly satisfied with the magnificent hospitality of their landlord.

Some time was spent in conversing on the rules and regulations framed at the suggestion of, and in consultation with, the tenants themselves for their guidance, convenience, and comfort, including boarding arrangements for different communities, and of the means available for attending to the additional comforts requisite by reason of the spaciousness of different estates of the landlord in the vicinity, as also on the advantages to be reaped from the cosmopolitan nature of the residence, and of the admission to tenancy being made by recommendation of persons already occupying the building or of some other respectable person, thus affording facilities for the freely mixing together of the different tenants owing to the equality of status, social otherwise, of all of them, as also by reason of half the rent being charged during the period of absence from Bombay of the occupant in case he retains his lien on the place occupied by him.

Professor Deussan, an eminent savant from Germany, who was sojourning amidst the tenants of the building for some time, observed that foreigners coming from up-countries would have the best opportunity here for having an idea as to the inner life of people of different castes and creed and of the mirth and happiness prevailing among them. When leaving Bombay the Professor wrote as follows: "Not only that we are here free of the noisy hotel-life—but also our principal aim and desire when coming to India to get acquainted with the better classes of the natives, with their lives and customs, has been fulfilled here in an excellent manner. I must say that the proprietor, Mr. Tribhowandas (son of the well-known late Sir Mangaldas) has taken the greatest pains to give us the greatest comfort in his house, but also to introduce us into native establishments, temples, schools, wedding-places, burning-grounds, &c. The best proof of our perfect satisfaction may be that we hope after a journey to the north of India to return to Bombay, and then certainly to come again in this same house."

The Cosmopolitan Club attached to the building also affords facilities to foreigners to come in contact with the *elite* of the native society of Bombay. A building with such advantages might certainly be said to be unique of its kind in Bombay.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

The adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowjee Luxman, a muccadum of porters, doing duty at the Dadur railway station, of the G. I. P. Railway, was resumed yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Railway Company, Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of Mr. Branson, the driver of engine No. 152, by which the deceased is said to have been run over and killed.

Mr. Herbert Blore deposed: I am interlocking foreman in the G. I. Railway. I am well acquainted with the points and signals at Dadur Station. They are worked for the North Junction Cabin. When ten points are set for shunting for the down line into the up siding the distant, home, and standing signals cannot be lowered and the points cannot be set unless the signals are at danger. When the points are set normal the up main line signals can be lowered. Unless the level crossing gates are open for traffic on the road the distant signal cannot be lowered from the cabin without the home signal also being lowered. The home signal can be worked by the gateman jointly with the cabin-man but the gateman cannot work the distant signal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne.—When the points are put normal after shunting the three up signal levers are released, but signals are not lowered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson.—The normal state of the signals is at danger. It is easier to put the signal at danger than is to lower it on account of the counterpoise weight having to be lifted. When the points are set for the main line it would take about half-a-minute to lower the three signals. I am speaking of native pointsmen. I know the Dadur Station signals. They were all in order on the 17th of last month.

After some further evidence had been recorded the inquest was again adjourned.

It is not considered probable that the Cabinet will last through the next elections. The Comte de Paris has addressed a letter to the Presidents of the Royal Committees of France. Referring to the Panama trial, as showing the character of the men who have governed the country of late, he says the Chamber has lost all credit, the Government is without power to represent public opinion at home or maintain national authority abroad, and the Monarchy alone can give France the force which will put an end to the moral disturbance from which she is suffering.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS. J. P. CORNFORTH AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants, the directors of a late joint-stock company, known as Southwell and Austin, Limited, the sum of Rs. 1,500, which, he said, they had by their misrepresentations induced him to subscribe for fifteen preference-shares in the company, together with interest, amounting in all to Rs. 1,862, or, in the alternative, as damages. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first three defendants; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fourth defendant, Mr. Piper.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff was a shareholder in the firm of Southwell and Austin, Limited, which had taken over the business formerly belonging to Mrs. Southwell and Mrs. Austin in 1888. In that year, when the company started shares were issued, and the stock of the old firm, amounting to Rs. 55,000, was taken over by them; and the company was given a guarantee of ten per cent. dividend for two years by Mr. Piper, who paid Rs. 10,000 into the Bank for that purpose. Such were the circumstances under which the company was started, and its subsequent history was to be found written in the minute-books. From those books the court could see no reason for believing that such minutes did not contain a correct account of the company's affairs, especially as the directors were men holding respectable positions. Having read the minutes with great care, the court had come to the conclusion that no respectable man of business would have made up those books falsely, and it only appeared the directors found they were getting into difficulties for want of capital. The directors had a summary made up every month by their manager regarding the state of the company's affairs, which informed them as to what had been the amount of the sales on cash and credit, and also the amount of the outstandings and the balance in hand, together with any other matters which might be of interest. During the first year there was nothing of any particular note in the firm's transactions, but towards the close of the year the directors became aware of the fact that the company had not sufficient capital to carry on the business. In the beginning of 1889, it was found that the concern was severely pressed for money. The directors thereupon issued a prospectus, in which they made certain statements, which, the plaintiff alleged, were false, and that it was in consequence of those statements that he was induced to buy the fifteen preference-shares. Had such statements been proved to be false, there would have been no doubt regarding the plaintiff succeeding in recovering damages from the directors. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the statement in the prospectus that the company had been carrying on its business for two years and had made profits of 20 per cent., was not true. In regard to the above, his Lordship said the profit and loss account had shown it to be correct, while the plaintiff contended that the statement was untrue, because it had been worked out on the basis of the figures of profit and loss account for previous years. It was further said that to send out bills for Rs. 40,000 in respect of goods that had only cost Rs. 4,000 was an impossibility. His Lordship considered such would be found not to be the case when it was considered what was done, as wages and other expenses had to be paid in addition to the cost of the material, which ultimately shewed that the profits realised were only some Rs. 16,526 on the Rs. 44,481. On the evidence of Mrs. Phillimore and the fact that it was generally known that high charges were made by milliners, his Lordship did not consider that to be an excessive profit. With regard to the evidence of Mr. Hemming, who had been heard as a semi-expert, but whose evidence had been rejected by Mr. Chitty in the Small Causes Court, his Lordship said that Mr. Hemming had endeavoured to show that there had never been the Rs. 70,000 worth of stock on the firm's premises. What he had stated had only been assumed, for Mrs. Phillimore had, in her evidence, said that there was very great difference in the manner of pricing goods. It had also been said that the money was not forthcoming, with which to pay for the goods that had been bought, but there was no evidence before the court in respect of that, though it would seem they had been borrowing money at the end of the year. His Lordship had, on the above facts, come to the conclusion that the company, being pressed for money, had asked the shareholders to find it; and that there was nothing in the conduct of the directors in relation thereto that was materially inaccurate. If it were assumed that the statements were inaccurate, it could not be held that the directors were liable, or that they had been guilty of culpable negligence, as the statements in the prospectus were similar to those usually made at meetings of shareholders. The plaintiff in the case was not a simple seafaring man who was unused to business habits, but had for years been in the service of Government and had taken an interest in the affairs of other companies. It could not, therefore, be supposed that he did not at the time understand that the company was pressed for money, for he had stated, when moving for the payment of a dividend of ten per cent., that at the time the company had no money with which to pay it. On the above grounds his Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had failed to establish the charge; and as there had been no false misrepresentations, the suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Starling, who concurred, said that the charge made by the plaintiff was that the defendants had so far misrepresented the affairs of the company as to amount to fraud; and that by such misrepresentations he was induced to take a number of preference-shares, the value of which he had lost. The first charge related to the 20 per cent. profit the company was said to have made; but looking back to the balance-sheets his Lordship said he found it was correct that the company had made such profits, as the materials were taken from the stock-ledger and from the stock-book. The stock-book for the first year was not forthcoming, but they had the stock-book for the second year which had been known to the plaintiff, or to those with whom he had been in contact during the years, for a slight mistake of 10s. had been pointed out and some explanation asked regarding it. A mistake of that kind would not induce the court to think there had been any thing fraudulent; but assuming there had been that mistake, his Lordship said there could in that case be little difficulty in showing if the stock-book was correct, while there had been no attempt to show that the Rs. 90,000 of stock was not correct. The only other mistake that had been pointed out was one that had not been explained, but was one against the defendants, while the only reason the court had been asked to say that the stock was inaccurate was because a small amount of stock had only been produced as against the large amount of the bills. Regarding the reports his Lordship said the general allegation of the plaintiff was that he was led to believe that the company could not extend its business without additional capital. Looking at the evidence, it seemed to his Lordship that any body, with any common sense, especially a man like the plaintiff, who had had his fingers in the affairs of several companies, must have known that there was far more than that in the reports. The report for 1890 was headed "private and confidential," and any one looking at that report would see that the directors had pointed out that the then capital of the company was insufficient, and that they therefore proposed an increase of capital. If it had meant that the company's business was increasing at such a rapid rate as to need the increase of capital, his Lordship considered there would have been no occasion to have marked the report "private and confidential." Looking also at what passed at the meeting of the 10th June, the admissions of the plaintiff, and the evidence of Miss Watson, his Lordship held that there had been no misrepresentation made by the defendants; and that as the plaintiff had failed to make out his case the sut should be dismissed with costs.

THE STANLEY TROUPE.

The troupe has added yet another to a series of triumphs by their excellent rendering on Saturday of the "Colleen Bawn" or "the Bride of Garry Owen," due in no small measure to the masterly impersonation of Myles-nee Coppaleen by the veteran favorite Mr. H. Stanley, ably supported by Miss Nellie DeLorme, as Colleen, while Miss F. Stanley and Miss D. Childs were equally happy as Anne Chute and Mrs. Cregan. The "Rock Tragedy" was highly effective, the roles of Danny Mann and Mr. Coorigan meeting with ample justice at the hands of Messrs. Driscoll and Empson.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Merchants, Chinch Bunder	7	0	0
Total...Rs.	7	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged.Rs.	1,16,335	9	2
Grand Total......Rs.	1,16,342	9	2

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, April 17.

THE E. D. SASSOON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The third prize exhibition of this Institution was held, on Sunday evening last, at the "Braganza Hall," Byculla, the residence of Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities, numbering over four hundred people. Amongst those present we observed Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. E. Moses, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Abraham, Mr. Selim Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. David, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, Mr. E. Meyers, Mrs. and the Misses N. J. Abraham, Mrs. A. J. David, Mr. Liveroy, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. David, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Nissim, Mr. D. Benjamin, Dr. and Miss Temuljee Nariman, Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Servai, Mrs. Mattalone, Mrs. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Rustamjee, Mr. and Mrs. Merwanjee Rustamjee, Mr. and the Misses Ratonji Cursetjee Wadia, Mr. and Miss Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Bamanjee N. Kabraji, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sutherland, Mr. Gunputrao Jaganath Dulvi, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. J Holden, Mr H. Taylor, Mr. Cursetjee D. Gandhi, Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharoocha, Mr. Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Mr. Joseph Samuel, Mr. Benjamin Samson, Mr. David Solomon, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Merwanjee Ardesir Chenoy, Mr. Abraham Solomon, Mr. Kursondas Narotumdas, and many others. A magnificent stage was erected on the northern wing of the upper floor of the bungalow, in which the exhibition was held. The chair was occupied by the founder of the institution, Mr. J. E. Sassoon, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. E. Sassoon. The proceedings commenced with a Hebrew song, specially composed in honour of Mr. Sassoon, which was prettily sung by a number of little girls. Mr. E. Meyers, the honourary secretary, read the report which was as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have assembled here to-day as you are well aware to celebrate the third prize-giving of the E. D. Sasson Benevolent Institution. It was our intention to have held the ceremony at a somewhat earlier date, but circumstances over which we had no control prevented this. As the auspicious day has now arrived, it is my pleasant duty to read to you the report of the school. But before doing so I should like to preface it with a few remarks and review the career of the Institution since its founding, and the service it has rendered in educating our Jewish youth. Mr. S. D. Sassoon in his presidential address at the first prize-giving, so eloquently pointed out the utility of this school, that I feel I cannot do better than quote his remarks. He says "I fully appreciate the great benefit which has been conferred on the Fort community by the foundation and maintenance in its midst of so complete an educational establishment, and I am sure that the Jewish residents in this quarter who have of late so largely increased in number must feel the deepest gratitude to the generous founders, my lamented brother Elias and his worthy son and successor Mr. Jacob Sassoon." Our school at its opening in November, 1885, taught Hebrew and Arabic only. But in the interest of the pupils an English Division was added in February, 1888: and three English standards formed in addition to primary classes before the close of the year. A fourth standard was added a year after and as necessity arose a fifth was subsequently imposed. Our Institution, therefore, may be classed as a middle-class school and its staff consists of two Hebrew and two English teachers to suit the two divisions. The work of instruction is divided between teachers in both the English and Hebrew Divisions. I have to record with deep regret the loss this school has suffered in the demise of Mr. Elijah Shaloam who was at the head of the English division for a period of upwards of four years. In consequence of this vacancy, the services of Mr. David Abraham (an undergraduate of the Bombay University and ex-student of St. Xavier's College) have been engaged. Since the starting of this school 114 pupils were admitted on the roll, out of whom 70 withdrew from time to time, and we give the statistics herewith:—No. of pupils left—8 grown up; 7 completed course here; 27 left Bombay for Bagdad, &c.; 2 employed in E. D. Sassoon Mill; 2 employed in Messrs. E. David Sassoon and Co.; 1 trading; 9 to join English schools; 4 left for reasons not known; 3 left without assigning any reason; 5 shifted quarters from Fort; and 2 names struck off for irregularity—total 70. The average number of pupils on our roll during 1889 was 48·5, 1890 was 45·9, 1891 was 48·45, and 1892 was 48·25. On Sunday, 19th March, 1893, the school was examined in Hebrew, Arabic, English, and other subjects. The examination was conducted by Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. S. Benjamin and myself, and the school was found doing very fairly on the whole. It is my pleasant duty to offer our sincere thanks to the committee of examiners for the trouble they have taken in examining the pupils of this school. As you are well aware, the prize-giving has been held annually since the year 1890, when the chair has been taken and prizes distributed by the various representatives of the Sassoon family. But, ladies and gentlemen, the culminating point has been reached when owing to his return from Europe we have been able to ask the noble founder Mr. Jacob Sassoon to preside and his good lady to distribute the prizes. Words of mine cannot express the gratitude which the Jewish community feel for the bounty and generosity of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, which enables us to provide for the welfare and education of the youth of the Jewish community.

Some more songs, both in English and Hebrew followed and a sacred drama in Arabic, entitled "Nebuchadnezzar and his Dream," was well represented by the boys of the school; then three little girls (two being twins) sang A B C, in a pleasant way which was much admired; the boys and girls then composed a court of law for the immortal trial of Bardell against Pickwick, in which the young lawyers, particularly the characters represented Sergeant Buzz Fuzz and the Clerk of the Crown (aged twelve and eight respectively), exhibited great forensic eloquence. The rich costumes of variegated colours with a silver mace were kindly lent by the enterprizing proprietors of the Novelty Theatre; and the counsel's wigs were supplied by the "Pall Mall" Saloon. The distribution of prizes then followed, Mrs. J. E. Sassoon, in giving away the prizes, gracefully said a few words of encouragement to each recipient. An amusing incident happened when "the cryer" in the above play was presented with his prize—on leaving the steps of the stage he was vociferously cheered by the audience, which he very wittily acknowledged by turning round, and loudly said,—"Silence," which excited much laughter.

Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon then addressed the meeting in the following words:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a subject of great pleasure to both Mrs. Sassoon and myself to be able to welcome you to-day for the first time since the foundation of the school, and to witness with you the interesting exhibition of juvenile talent. During our stay in Europe it was pleasant to hear from the honorary secretary of the progres this Institution was making and the rapid strides it was taking towards the primary education and the moral training of the children. I am glad to say that the reports that I then received have been fully confirmed to-day. (Cheers.) We have heard the interesting report that Mr. E. Meyers has read, and it is satisfactory to find that the school is maintaining its efficiency. This reflects equal credit upon teachers and pupils alike who must have worked cordially together with zeal and energy to have attained such results. I am very happy indeed to see that the children show at such an early age a close and intimate acquaintance with the historical parts of the Holy Scripture, and I hope that the impressions thus instilled into their minds, will in after-life bear good fruit. (Cheers.) The interesting performance of Bardell Pickwick has been well acted, *vs.* I feel sure that, ladies and gentlemen, I echo your sentiments when I say that we ought to congratulate the various performers upon the talent they have displayed. I must ask those who are the happy recipients of prizes to-day to in no way relax their efforts, but to continue their studies with even greater zeal to gain higher honours in the future. It is my pleasant duty to thank the teachers for the interest that they show in the cultivation of the minds of the pupils, and also the examiners for the trouble they have taken in the annual examination. It is my earnest prayer that this school, planted as an undying memento, in the hearts of our Jewish community, to my late lamented father, should flourish. And it shall be my humble duty to foster and cherish its growth. (Loud cheers.) My young friends a few words of counsel to you. Let me entreat you to devote yourselves in your early life to the acquirement of habits of virtue that you may become devoted Jews and Jewesses and useful factors in society. May you ever bear in view the lessons that have been instilled into your minds in this Institution and rest assured that your material prosperity and success in this world will depend upon the education imparted to you in your early life. (Cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I must thank you in Mrs. Sassoon's name and mine for your presence to-day, and for the kind sympathy you have shown throughout the proceedings. Before I sit down I have to perform a pleasing task of communicating to you that Mrs. Sassoon desires to give the children of this school a treat, which I trust they will all enjoy and I, on my part, would ask Mr. Meyers, the secretary, to grant the school-children a day's holiday. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Mr. S. A. Nathan moved a vote of thanks, in a few appropriate words, and called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon which was enthusiastically taken up by the visitors. The National Anthen ended the evening's proceedings. The guests were then treated to refreshments which were served in the dining-room.

After the National Anthem was sung, the twin girls above-mentioned presented on behalf of the school, a superb basket of fresh flowers to Mrs. J. E. Sassoon, another to Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, while a boy of the school presented a massive bouquet to Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

AN ATTORNEY AND THE VACATION.

BHICCA VEERCHUND AND OTHERS *vs.* JANKIBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Mulji, of Messrs. Mulji and Ragowji, appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was an action by the plaintiffs for the recovery of Rs. 780, being the balance of account for house-rent due from the 24th September, 1891, to the 9th of March, 1893.

Mr. Mulji: I apply that this case may be postponed as it stands low down in the list of causes to-day, and perhaps there is no chance of its being reached to-day. I say that the High Court vacation commences from next Saturday, and I will not be in Bombay as I am going to Mahableshwur also. I have written to Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, who represent the defendant, and they have consented to the adjournment. I now ask for, having regard to my own convenience, your Honour will grant me the adjournment until the 15th of June next.

The Chief Judge (on referring to the adjournment book): Why not take a day in May, as I see from the book that there is then a clear day.

Mr. Moolji: I am going to Mahableshwur for the season and your Honour will see I shall not be in Bombay; then I am told that this Court will also be closed for the vacation from the 15th of May next until the 10th of June.

The Chief Judge: I don't know why cases should be postponed because the High Court will be closed from next Saturday.

Mr. Moolji: I ask your Honour's indulgence for my own convenience. I have informed your Honour, and I don't think I need repeat it again.

The Chief Judge: At this rate this Court might as well be closed for seven weeks because of the High Court vacation and of professional gentlemen going to Mahableshwar.

Ultimately the case was allowed to stand over until the 15th of June next.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT MURDERS.

A Quetta telegram to the Lahore paper says:—Further particulars of the recent execution at Khelat state that Wazir Mustaffa, whose death was caused together with three others by order of the Khan, was vested with absolute powers in the State, and was one of the oldest servants of the Khan, having served faithfully for over 25 years. The Wazir's father, who at the time of his execution was 94 years of age, had been in the service of the Khan's father from his infancy, and enjoyed the implicit confidence of both the present and late Khans. He had recently retired from the service of the State on account of his old age, and his son was appointed Wazir in his stead. The Wazir was a man of liberal views, while the Khan is despotic and obstinate. On the occasion of the last durbar at Sibi, the Wazir was deputed by the Khan to represent the State, and happened to be one of the recipients of the *khillats* awarded by the Agent of the Governor-General to Chiefs and Sardars in return for their loyalty and good service.

Nothing is known as to why the Khan ordered the execution of Wazir, his son, his father and another relative. Probably it was due to a fit of passion. The Khan is known to be a man of savage nature, and something appears to have roused his ire against the Wazir. Rumour states that in the course of an argument on matters concerning the State the Khan abused the Wazir, who on this presented his pistol towards the Khan possibly with the intention of shooting him, but was prevented from doing so by one of the Khan's son, Azim Jan, who is stated to have appeared on the scene at the moment, and to have saved his father's life by wrenching the pistol from Mustaffa's hands. There is, however, no foundation for this story.

After this it is alleged the Wazir was handcuffed and condemned to death as a traitor. The Wazir offered the Khan a lakh of rupees to obtain his freedom and pardon, which offer is said to have been contemptuously refused by the Khan. The Wazir's father and orderly then came to the Khan, and begged him to release the Wazir and his son. The Khan thereupon abused the Wazir's father, and in return for his advocacy on behalf of those whom he had condemned as traitors he ordered the execution of the whole four, who were taken to a graveyard near Bagh, and put to death in the most cruel manner. The Wazir's father, being very old and unable to walk, is stated to have been carried to the place of execution on a charpoy. Rumour states that the other three were made to stand in the middle of the cemetery, and were there murdered by about fifty swordsmen of the State, who cut down the bodies of the deceased piecemeal.

After the execution of these men the Khan sent a message to the Political Agent at Khelat, informing him of how he had dealt with his Wazir and his relatives. The Khan also made prisoners of the familes of the deceased, but eventually liberated them, their release being demanded by the Political Agent. The Khan has paid no fine as blood compensation to the relatives of the deceased, as no such fine has as yet been imposed.

The Khan is now on his way to see the Agent of the Governor-General at Quetta. No settlement of the case has yet been sanctioned, pending the arrival of the Khan. The column of troops going to Khelat are at present ordered to halt an Mustang, about one-third of the distance from Khelat, where they will remain until it is seen how events develop.

On receipt of the first intimation of the outrage at Khelat troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but hopes were entertained that the order would be countermanded. On Saturday last, however, affairs seem to have assumed a most unsatisfactory feature, which necessitated the despatch of troops to Khelat at once. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade Dalton Commands the Quetta column at Mustang, and Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken commands the column at Bellput.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL MATCHES.

The following are the results of the Army Inter-Regimental shooting matches open to all regiments abroad:—

CAVALRY.

Team Match. 1st.—7th Dragoon Guards (779) £4. 2nd.—19th Hussars (741).

Volley Match. 1st.—7th Dragoon Guards (117). £2 2nd.—19th Hussars (101).

200, 500, and 600 yards.—Officers.—Captain Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards (84) £1 8s.

200, 500, and 600 yards.—N.-C. O.'s and Men. 1st.—Sergeant Farrier Mirfield. 7th Dragoon Guards (90) £1. 2nd.—Sergeant Simpson, 7th Dragoon Guards (87) 10s.

Rapid Firing.—Officers.—Captain Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards (56) 10s.

Rapid Firing.—N.-C. O's and Men. 1st.—Sergeant Bedwell, 7th Dragoon Guards (55) £1. 2nd.—Sergeant Farrier Mirfield, 7th Dragoon Guards (55) 14s.

INFANTRY.

Team Match. 1st.—2nd Wiltshire Regiment (877) £10 2nd.—Oxford L I. (843) 3rd.—2nd Royal Sussex (794).

Volley Match. 1st.—2nd Wiltshire Regiment (127) £6 2nd.—Royal Irish Fusiliers (100) £2 3rd.—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade (89).

200,500, and 600 yards.—Officers.—1st.—Lieutenant Rigby, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (86) £2. 2nd.—Lieutenant White, 2nd Oxford L I (84).

200, 500, and 600 yards.—N.-C. O.'s and Men. 1st.—Lance Corporal Flynn, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (97) silver medal and £2 10s. 2nd.—Private Saunders, 2nd Royal Sussex (95) £2. 3rd.—Sergeant O'Rourke, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (94) £1 10s. 4th.—Sergeant McConville, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (94) £1 5th—Sergeant Davenport, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (94) 10s. 6th.—Sergeant Spencer, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (92) 10s.

700 and 800 yards—Officers—1st—Captain Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (66) £2 3s. 2nd.—Lieutenant Rigby, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (58).

700 and 800 yards.—N.-C. O.'s and Men. 1st.—Private Cammille, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (64) £2 10s. 2nd.—Corporal Flynn, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers (63) £2. 3rd.—Corporal Castignole, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (63) £1 10s. 4th.—Private Viney, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (62) £1.

Rapid Firing.—Officers.—1st.—Lieutenant Rigby, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (55) £2, 2nd.—Major Williams, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (49).

Rapid Firing.—N.-C. O.'s and Men, 1st.—Private Hewitt,2nd Royal Sussex Regiment (57) £2 10s. 2nd.—Corporal Castignole, 2nd.—Oxfordshire Light Infantry (55) £2. 3rd.—Private Looker, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (54) £1 10s. 4th.—Private Camille, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (54) 10.

Revolver.—Officers—1st. Lieutenant Rigby, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment (55) £2 2nd.—Captain du Moulin, 2nd Royal Sussex (54) £1.

N.-C. O.'s 1st.—Color-Sergeant Hawkes, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment (57) £1. 2nd.—Sergeant Osborne, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (55) 14s.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE BENGAL INFANTRY.

The Governor-General has had under his consideration the constitution of the regiment of the Hindustani Infantry of the Bengal Army. These regiments are now organised in class companies, but his Excellency, while acknowledging the loyalty and efficiency of these regiments, and the gallant services rendered by them in the past, is of opinion that the formation of class regiments would lead to increased efficiency, and would render the service more popular. Experience has shown that not only is a better class of recruit attracted to class regiments, but that all ranks are more happy and contented when serving exclusively with men of their own race and caste. The regimental system is more harmonious, promotion runs more fairly, and esprit de corps is greater in class regiment than it can ever be in one made up of class companies. The Governor-General is therefore pleased to announce that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in India these regiments will, from the 15th May 1893, be organised as class regiments and linked as follows:—

1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry, Brahmins, Allahabad.
2nd, 4th, and 16th Bengal Infantry, Rajputs, Agra.
7th, 8th, and 11th Bengal Infantry, Rajputs, Lucknow.
6th and 10th Bengal Infantry, Jats, Delhi.
13th Bengal Infantry, Rajputs, Delhi.
5th and 12th Bengal Infantry, Musalmans, Bareilly.
17th and 18th Bengal Infantry, Musalmans, Benares.
9th Bengal Infantry linked with the 39th Bengal Infantry (Garhwal Rifles), Khas Gurkhas, Lansdowne.

This reorganisation will be carried out by the transfer of entire companies, under their own native officers, but any individuals who may object to being transferred will be allowed to remain in their present regiments, as men of unauthorized classes until discharged to pension, or with gratuity, in the ordinary course. The regiments will, therefore, be composed as follows:

First Group, Brahmins.—The 1st Bengal Infantry will consist of two companies of its own, of two from the 2nd and 4th regiments, and one company each from the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments.

The 3rd Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, two each from the 11th and 17th, and one from the 10th, 12th, 16th, and 18th regiments.

Second Group.—2nd Bengal Infantry: four companies of its own, three from the 1st, and one from the 3rd Bengal Infantry.

4th Bengal Infantry: four companies of its own, one from the 3rd and three from the 5th Bengal Infantry.

16th Bengal Infantry: four companies of its own, three from the 17th Regiment, and one to be raised hereafter.

Third Group.—5th Bengal Infantry: two companies of its own, and two each from the 3rd, 4th and 6th regiments.

12th Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, one from the 8th, and two from each of the 10th and 11th regiment.

Fourth Group.—6th Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, two each from the 5th and 9th Bengal Infantry and one company to be raised hereafter.

10th Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, two companies from the 13th, and one each from the 1st, 7th, and 16th regiments.

Fifth Group.—13th Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, two from the 9th Bengal Infantry, and three from the 18th Bengal Infantry.

Sixth Group.—7th Bengal Infantry: five companies of its own, and three from the 6th Bengal Infantry.

8th Bengal Infantry: Five companies of its own, one from the third, and two from the 10th Bengal Infantry.

11th Bengal Infantry: four companies of its own, and four from the 12th Bengal Infantry.

Seventh Group.—9th Bengal Infantry: two companies of its own, one from the 13th, two from the 18th, and three to be raised hereafter.

Eighth Group.—17th Bengal Infantry: three companies of its own, one from the 9th, and two each from the 13th and 16th regiments.

18th Bengal Infantry: two companies of its own two each from the 1st and 2nd, and one each from the 7th and 8th regiments.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 14.

Dewing, Lt, Ms, 25th Infy, from leave, from England.

April 16.

Anley, Col, Ms, H Ptate, 2nd Welsh, proceeding home from Secunderabad.
Waldron, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavy, from Mian Meer.
Waltly, Major, Bengal, 1st Infy H C, on leave, from Hingoli.
Cook, Surgn-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.
Hay, Lt, 7th Bo Infy, from Kamptee.

April 17.

Goldney, Major, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowgong.
Lyne, Lt, 16th Ms Infy, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Plowden, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, returning to England, from Jabalpur.
Dukins, Capt, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Lahore.
Hardy, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—April 18.

Gatacre, Bengal, Genl, Comd Nag Dt, off leave, to Kamptee

April 17.

Sartorius, Col, Bo, off leave, to Ahmedabad.

April 17.

Dewing, Lt, Ms, 25th Infy, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Sturges, Capt, Bengal, North Fuslrs, to rejoin, to Peshawur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3439 Vol. A. R. A. Nagle, No. 3440 Vol. B. W. Judd, No. 3441 Vol. M. Boison, and No. 3442 Vol. Q. Quintoba.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 15, as compared with the statement of April 8, 1893:—

Liabilities.	April 8. Rs.	April 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,23,370	58,75,220
Do. do. at Branches	62,31,352	69,39,830
Other Deposits	3,45,43,508	2,95,74,311
Post Bills	29,921	28,478
Cash Credits, undrawn	19,21,389	19,77,389
Rs.	6,09,99,541	5,81,45,228
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	85,44,3-5	76,93,027
Cash Credits on do. do.	82,76,282	81,45,910
Loans do. do. do.	93,10,671	98,81,154
Current Accounts overdrawn		..
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,03,11,945	1,90,61,073
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,852 Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	20,945	21,201
Bullion		..
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,28,638	457,613
Cash and Currency Notes	1,40,13,823	1,24,89,368
Rs.	6,09,99,541	5,81,45,228

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 10, as compared with the statement of April 4, 1893:—

Liabilities.	April 4. Rs.	A.	P.	April 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,30,02,201	2	7	2,33,06,142	2	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,70,09,260	10	0	4,33,97,129	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,50,948	12	11	2,71,147	13	7
Sundries	31,91,701	5	8	32,23,449	15	8
Rs.	9,83,54,112	7	6	9,50,97,869	11	8
Assets.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	70,44,532	0	0	51,96,076	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	56,77,953	8	0	53,53,443	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,29,50,532	10	1	1,61,61,965	10	0
Credits on do.	99,33,449	7	0	1,06,89,630	1	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,75,57,992	12	6	2,71,88,152	14	8
Balances with other Banks	13,05,808	0	7	10,61,500	14	4
Bullion	6,41,322	10	3	6,31,766	2	9
Dead Stock	12,51,597	0	10	12,53,814	5	3
Stamps	10,314	1	3	10,616	0	3
Sundries	20,09,558	12	1	20,38,427	0	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,91,008	6	1	77,71,129	6	8
Do. at Branches	1,93,20,073	2	10	1,74,41,347	11	9
Rs.	9,83,54,112	7	6	9,50,97,869	11	8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to April 10:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,18,872	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,22,813	Inc.
Other Deposits	36,12,131	Dec.
Post Bills	20,199	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	18,72,965	Dec.
Loans	32,11,433	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,96,211	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,69,840	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	28,19,879	do.
Do. at Branches	18,78,725	do.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co, Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilmanstores.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management, Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class HOTEL. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 [illegible] postage [illegible] 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an ARAB HORSE 14 by 3 or 15 hands. Apply to "E," care of EDWARDS and Co., Tea Planters and Merchants, Fort.

WANTED, from early May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW for 6 months, Malabar or Cumballa Hill preferred.—Address "A.," care of this Office.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEVERAL well-bred FOX TERRIER DOGS and some Prize IRISH TERRIERS, shortly expected by a well-known Steamer, moderate prices. For further particulars apply to D. HEERAJEE & SONS, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CALVES' FEET JELLY.—Assorted Flavours. Pints As. 15. Small Fancy Flasks, each As. 8.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the bes Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 5-15 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

(1)—To vote an Address of Congratulation to SIR WM. WEDDERBURN, BART., on his Election as a MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

(2)—To Memorialise the Bombay Government with reference to the Subsidiary Rules recently promulgated for the reconstitution of the Bombay Legislative Council.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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AGENTS,
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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
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LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

REUTER'S latest commercial and financial news to hand was noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and what we have now to chronicle is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc. Rs.	13,51,850
" " Branches	" "	7,08,478
Other Deposits	Dec. "	49,69,195
Government Securities	Dec. "	8,51,358
Other authorized "	Nil.	Nil.
Loans	Inc. "	5,73,483
Bills Discounted and purchased...	Dec. "	12,50,872
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	3,29,005
Cash	" "	15,24,455

Although the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued last Monday, was of a comparatively tame and unsuggestive character, there were doubtless indications of an increased demand for financial accommodation when, at the Bank's Board Meeting last Thursday, the directors thought it advisable to put up their rates by one per cent. The Return published to-day shows that the direction in which the movement has taken place is Private Deposits, from which withdrawals to the amount of some 49¾ lakhs have taken place since the date of the previous Statement; and it is noticeable that while there had been a material increase in Loans, in the important item of Bills Discounted there had been the considerable diminution of 12½ lakhs, reducing the net increase in the trade demand for money to under 43 lakhs. The falling off in the Cash Balance, however, was only 15¼ lakhs, the withdrawals for trade and financial operations having been met to a great extent by an increase, in the aggregate, of 20¼ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and by a further realization of Government Securities.

COTTON has declined Rs. 2 per candy in sympathy with New York and Liverpool advices; and the tone of the market has been quiet, with hardly any fresh business doing. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 223; and 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 199; and the Mills have taken 100 each of Nugger, at Rs. 217; and Karanja, at Rs. 228 per candy, making a total of 600 bales for the day's transactions.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, but with only a small export business passing. White Pessy has advanced half an anna per candy, say to Rs. 4-13-0 for 91 per cent., and to Rs. 4-12-0 for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market; but prices are unaltered except in the case of *Linseed*, for which they are half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,369	bales.
Wheat	25,101	cwt.
Linseed	34,668	"
Rapeseed	55,068	"
Gingelly	3,532	"
Poppyseed	6,805	"
Groundnuts	3,222	"
Castorseed	2,692	"
Rice	4,946	"

FREIGHTS show no quotable change; but the feeling is quiet, and there is not much demand for tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. for both Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and remained thereat all day with only a moderate business passing, though at 1-32d. higher for Demand there seemed to be a fair enquiry from the bazaar. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 25-32d. for the mail, at which we have heard of a little being done for cash, and for forward delivery lower rates were quoted; but no transactions have transpired. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅜d.		per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 2 5/8	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·55¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm at opening, with 104½, 104 9-16, and 104⅝ named for cash, this month's settlement, and the June account, respectively; but these rates were not maintained to the close, when the market left off steady at 104⅜, 104¼, and 104⅜ in the three positions, respectively; 100¼ being nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are very quiet, with quotations generally unchanged; the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit Mill Shares; a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue; and a further advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,070 per share.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 18.

Before the Honble Mr Justice BAYLEY.
For Consent Decree.

365-92—Chitnis M and M—Navivahoo, widow vs Ruttonbai, widow—Shamrao P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

364-92—K J Fakirchand—Banuchund vs Ram Rutton Buldeo.
40—93—Bicknell M and M—Gordhundas Goculdas vs Ambashuner Jellaram and others—Crawford B and Co.
81-93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazul Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—M L Shroff.
91-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bhimabai vs Kondabai and others.
131-93—In person—Khetoo Manjee and others vs N C Macleod and others.
145-93—Pestonjee R and K—Ebrahim Jussub vs Goolam Russool Shaik Boolun—Mirza H Khan.
152-95—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee and D.
160-93—Muljee and R—Goculdas Madhowjee and others vs Bhimsey Waljee and others.
161-93—Mirza H Khan—Huridas Assanana vs Foolchand Kullianchund.
166-93—Daphtary and F—Fatma Begum vs Sadanand Narayenjee and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

675-92—Chalk W and S—Anunta Luxumon vs Moreshwur—Anunta K J Mantri—Part heard.
22-93—In person (a pauper)—Bachanbibi vs Fatmabibi—In person—Part heard.
129-92—Little S N and B—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas vs Ambaram Bhugwan and another—Bicknell M and M.
372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungobai, widow and another vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another.
473-92—Payne G and S—The Netherland India Sea Fire Insurance Co vs John Henry Tod and another.
490-93—Payne G and S—The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co vs John Henry Tod and another.
2-92—Bicknell M and M—Hazrabai vs Hajee Latiff Hajee Abdoola and others—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

26-92—Ardesir H and D—Tar Mahomed Hajee Bawa Arabi vs Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jadhowjee Raghojee Manufacturing Co. Limitted—Bhaishunker and K—Vossonjee, Nandjee Petitioner—Little S N and B, and Craigie L and O.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co. Ld—Little, S N and B—Gokuldas Mahadowjee—Petitioner.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

114-93—Darasha Bazonjee—Byramjee Jehangir Lamna vs Ratnagar Jamsetjee Ratnagar and others—Part heard.
128-92—Chalk W and S—Henry William Richardson vs Frederick Hall Kirby—Craigie L and O.
254-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria—vs Tar Mahomed Hajee Arbi and others—Ardesir H and D.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and B.
500-91—M N Suklatwalla—Mahomed Esmail bin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.
131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariambu and others—Wadia and G.
222-92—Furdonjee P Pavri—Thucker Chogpal Jaitha vs Thucker Jeitha Dhunjee—E Wilkin.
675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kessurbai vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne, G and S.
543-92—Muljee and R—Shri Gopaljee Laljee Shri Dwarkanjee Maharaj vs Runchordas Vithuldas—Little, S N and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 16th April, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·781
Temperature of the Air	87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·542
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	94·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·1
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	295
Fall of rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·02
" year	0·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th instant	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FITZGERALD—April 15, at Sydenham Terrace, Dundrum, Dublin, the wife of E. D. FitzGerald, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 15, at Altamont, Cumbalia Hill, Bombay, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Campbell, aged 1 month.

KARAKA—April 17, at his residence at Chira Bazar, Chandanwady, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Merwanjee Karaka, Librarian, Native General Library. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARRETT—April 6, at Jhansi, N-W P, the wife of W J Barrett, I M Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINSTANLEY—MAWSON—April 3, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, William Murray, the eldest son of William Winstanley, of Liverpool, to Fanny, the third daughter of the late David Mawson, of Calcutta, and grand daughter of the late Thomas Milton, of Barking, Essex.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Sir Seymour King's motion for a Special Committee to consider the grave and injurious consequences likely to ensue from "the failure of the Government of India to compensate the civil and military services for the loss occasioned by the depreciation of the rupee," was useful, though the proposal itself was rejected by a majority of 65 in a House of nearly two hundred members. It was a great step in advance to obtain from the spokesman of the Government, Mr. G. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, not only a full admission of the serious character of the question, but a declaration that it may be necessary if the Herschell Committee report do not suggest a remedy—for the Government to recommend a pecuniary compensation to their servants in India. The Under-Secretary, of course, stated that this expression of opinion should not be taken as a promise or a pledge, but Mr. Goschen was undoubtedly right in looking upon what had been stated as to the possibility of the officials in India receiving some compensation, as a distinct step in advance. This inference was warranted not only by the terms of the declaration itself, even as qualified, but by the scope and tone of the Under-Secretary's speech. Mr. Russell avowed that he was sick and tired of giving the advice that those who suffered from the causes set forth by the member for Hull should wait, and he added that the case of Indian officials with children to bring up and educate in England demanded something more than sympathy. He intimated pretty plainly that the India Office or, at all events, the Under-Secretary for India is somewhat tired of the long delay in the drawing up of the report of the Currency Committee. He wished sincerely that the members of the Committee, "burdened as they were with other work, could have proceeded more quickly to a decision. But, he somewhat sarcastically added, they were the best judges as to the conduct of their own affairs, and during all the months and weeks—and three weeks have since been added—during which the Committee had sat, the most conscientious care had been bestowed on this vast question of the currency. Sir Seymour King must have been rejoiced to hear that during "all those months and weeks" the interests of his Indian clients have not been lost sight of for a single day.

All the same it would appear that the Government have somewhat lost faith in the value of Committees, considered as machinery for arriving at a definite conclusion on questions of importance and urgency. "The Government," says Mr. Russell, "could not consent to the hon'ble member's demand for a special Committee, because a Government which consents to the indefinite multiplication of Committees runs some risk of being supposed not to know its own mind." He even went so far as to suggest that a scoffer—"a hypothetical scoffer"—might say that the secret of the Herschell Committee has been as well kept as the secret of Freemasonry, and for the same reason—because it does not exist. At all events the decision and the report of the Commission did not then exist; and apparently they do not exist even now. According to the latest advices the Committee is hopelessly divided. The delay is due to the endeavour to accommodate differences so that a three-barrelled report may not be the only outcome of the Committee's long and anxious deliberations. This being the actual state of things, it is as well to note that Mr. Russell, who treated the whole subject with an earnestness which won the commendation of Mr. Goschen, stated that "if the report of the Currency Committee should prove unsatisfactory then will be the time to go further." This statement, though made in deprecation of the appointment of another Committee, which would be superfluous, and could not report profitably until the recommendations of the Currency Committee are published, may well be taken in connection with the intimation that if the report of the latter Committee be not satisfactory the Government will deem it necessary to take other action. It is not possible that such action can be confined to what is after all the secondary and subsidiary, though in itself important, matter of giving pecuniary compensation to servants of the Government in India. However desperate the plight in which the members of the services may find themselves, it is not greater than that in which the Government are placed by the fall of the rupee to one and two pence. The Budget is not balanced even on paper; it acknowledges a large deficit and confesses to something more than the apprehension that the deficit may be largely increased if the currency be not placed on a basis possessing some element of stability. Every one is aware of the probability that the United States Government will discontinue the monthly purchases of silver, and no one can assign a limit to the fall in the value of the rupee which must ensue whenever that step is taken—a step more likely than ever since President Cleveland is again at the White House. Manifestly the Government will have to take measures to save the State from the ruinous consequences of a further heavy decline in the gold value of the rupee. We have it on the best authority that heavy taxation and drastic retrenchment would be only makeshifts; the real remedy must be found elsewhere.

The choice seems to lie between the closing of the mints to private coinage, and a heavy seignorage on the bullion which is passed through the mints. In either case the value of the rupee will to a certain extent be raised. Whether it will rise to the 1s. 4⅞d., at which furlough allowances are now fixed it is not at present necessary to discuss. Any improvement will be welcome even if it only puts an end to the possibility of further depreciation. The advocates of the interests of the civil and military servants of the Government should bear in mind this aspect of the question—that the Government are from the nature of things even more directly concerned than they are to find a remedy for the depreciation of the rupee. It is a mistake to agitate for the payment of furlough allowances and home remittances at 1s 9d. the rupee. That was the proposal which Sir Seymour King really placed before the House. "He would ask the Government," he said, "to grant a Select Committee to consider the matter, and he undertook, if such a Committee was granted, to prove before it every word and fact he had stated and circulated on the question. Upon the amount of the furlough allowance depended the power of the Civil Servants in India to come home to this country on furlough, which was absolutely necessary for the health of nine out of ten of them, and all they asked for now was that they should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange of 1s. 9d. and that one-half of their salaries, with a fixed limit of £600 a year, should be allowed to be remitted home at the same rate of exchange. He did not ask the House to pledge itself to any particular remedy; all he asked was that it should express an opinion that there was a case for inquiry by a Select Committee." He stated with clearness and force the hardships undergone by the six thousand members of the services who are now receiving a salary which is forty per cent. below what was originally fixed. As he strongly put it they are practically giving five months' work every year for which they no longer receive any pay. But when the Government is asked to make good the difference or even a large part of it, the answer must inevitably be that the Government are equal or even greater straits and that to raise taxation in order to ease the pressure on one group of sufferers by increasing that which weighs upon the rest is practically impossible. The mover of the resolution very fairly pointed out that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's amendment admitted the existence of a case for relief. The member for Finsbury desires to see the relief provided by the English taxpayer. Mr. Russell very candidly said that the question as to where the burden must fall Mr. Dadabhai must settle with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he wished him every success. We can say in the same spirit that we wish Sir Seymour King every success in his endeavour to settle that question with Sir David Barbour. The true remedy must be found in placing the currency on a sounder basis. We quite agree with Sir Seymour that it is the duty of the Government to make up their mind for themselves. The object of the Committee was to enable him to make out a case for a one and ninepenny rupee for the purposes specified the remedy is impracticable. But the case for redress was well put. They must place the finances of the Empire on a sound and stable basis. It was with a view to effect this that Lord Herschell's Committee of experts was appointed last year. If differences of opinion in that body render it impossible for them to agree in recommendations on which the Government would be willing to act it becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to give a free hand to the Government of India to take such measures as the necessities of the case demand.

LITTLE over a month ago a Government Resolution reorganised the Geological Department reducing its strength as regards permanent appointments and providing for the temporary engagement of specialists as occasion demands. A resolution to hand yesterday reviewing the annual report on the operations of the Geological Department shows the necessity for such a reform. Formerly, it is stated the duties of the Department were almost entirely confined to scientific investigation and the examination of the most prominent geological rocks and formations. The explorations made, though primarily of purely scientific interest, were also necessary as a basis for the discovery of the mineral resources of the country. While this was so the existing staff was in every way suitable, but the State and the public demand for more complete and positive information regarding the commercial minerals having increased, the whole energies of the department were devoted to its collection and diverted from scientific exploration. Consequently, Government fearing that the wider scientific scheme, on which a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the distribution of minerals mainly depends, appeared to be in danger of serious interruption, submitted the new scheme which was adopted and established the other day and on which we commented at the time. Two-thirds of the officers of the Department hereafter are to be engaged primarily on the explorations necessary for the completion of the Geological Survey and the remainder on "the practical investigation of mineral fields." In the past year the duties were pretty evenly divided. Mr. Holland however, in addition to dividing his attention between duties which are officially described as "chiefly practical and partly scientific," had also to deliver lectures to geological students at the Bengal Presidency College. It was the desire of Government to employ natives in geological work, and apprenticeships were established, but the idea had to be abandoned as natives, the Resolution states, have not the necessary powers of observation nor the ability to draw precise conclusions from such observations as they are able to make. This is the experience of the Geological Department, and it is in the hope that they may yet be employed that Mr. Holland's classes are continued, though Government feels it necessary to express a fear that the experiment is not likely to prove successful. Government gives the Department all the honour which is its due. It owns that much good work has been done, and it acknowledges that to the careful discharge of its duties is to be credited the increase in the annual outturn of coal by over a million tons. To the pioneering of the Geological Department is also attributed the extension of the centres of production, formerly almost entirely confined to Bengal, to Assam, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's territory, and Burma. Altogether, the record is more than good, and the Department will doubtless be able to blow louder trumpets next year when the oil-discoveries in Burma come to be fully reported upon.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Egerton Allen went to Mr. Dadabhai's rescue in the debate on the Rupee question, the Hon. Member for the Pembroke and Haverfordwest District has blocked the simultaneous Examination Bill. That modest measure, under the disguise of the "Civil Services (East India) Bill," occupied fifth place on the Wednesday's list of business, but owing to Mr. Allen's opposition it could not be considered, and the second reading was formally deferred by the Speaker to the 17th of April. Nothing more will be heard of it this session. Mr. Allen's ground of objection to Mr. Dadabhai's pet scheme is, we understand, his distrust of the Bengalees, who, he thinks would carry everything before them if the Navrojian project became law. Mr. Allen's disinclination to assist in establishing Baboo ascendancy must rejoice the heart of Mr. J. M. Maclean, whose continued absence from the House of Commons is much regretted by all except, perhaps, a few straitlaced Liberal who have never forgiven him for changing sides in 1880, and the Bimetallists, who rightly or wrongly regard him as a deserter. Whether Mr. Allen's attitude is justified we must leave others to say; but certainly his former position as Law Lecturer in New Presidency College, Calcutta, and Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council enables him to speak of Bengalees at first-hand, a privilege not possessed by their *bete noire*, Mr Maclean, who never resided in the City of Palaces.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE, our correspondent writes, was one of the guests invited by the Marquis of Breadalbane to meet Mr. Gladstone, at Harcourt House, in Cavendish-square, the other evening. The noble Marquis occupies the position of Lord Steward in the present administration, and is doing a great deal of entertaining for his party. Although the company was mainly political there were a few non-party men present, including the popular Commissioner of Police, who by his tact has disarmed all the criticism his appointment evoked, and is now even treated respectfully by *intransigeant* journalists who formerly stigmatised him as "Sir Edward of Rajpootana." After dinner Mr. Herbert Gladstone introduced Mr. Dadabhai to the Prime Minister who was very gracious, as indeed he ought to be, for the Liberal party owe something to the "Black Man." It is only on such occasions that the rank and file get an opportunity of speaking with the chief whom Mr. Labouchere is so fond of calling their revered leader at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone always kept himself aloof from his loyal supporters, or as wicked Mr. Hanbury has at his peril just been calling them "subservient creatures." The average member of Parliament is perhaps not a person that a man of Mr. Gladstone's intellectual calibre can consort with, but a political leader, while he should not make himself cheap ought at least to know his followers by sight, and give them a friendly recognition, when he meets them in or outside St. Stephens. Readers of the Life of Sir David Wedderburn will remember how bitterly he referred to this unfortunate defect of Mr. Gladstone. It is well-known in political circles that there are influential politicians now arrayed against the Premier who would still be among the most devoted of his adherents if they had not felt themselves slighted when he was previously in power. Mr. Gladstone is not entirely to blame in the matter. A clever whip knows how to keep his pack in good humour. Some previous holders of that important office under the Liberals have not been remarkable for *savoir faire*. In this respect Mr. Marjoribanks is an improvement upon his predecessor, Mr. Arnold Morley. The modern Radical is not often seen at Court, but he likes to be asked to dine at big houses, especially if his name is published next day in the newspapers. A year or two ago it used to be said that there was not a Liberal leader who possessed a town mansion. At that time Spencer House was let to some wealthy American, and Lord Breadalbane was politically unknown. The Liberals are now better off than they were immediately after the Home Rule split, but in the essential matter of entertaining they cannot compete with their opponents, Whig and Tory.

THE April number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Mr. Wilfred Blunt in which the Khedive Abbas places before the British public his view of recent incidents. In an interview with a representative of the *Westminster Gazette*, some weeks since, his Highness expressed something like indignation that Lord Cromer's statement of the differences which had arisen should be taken as completely disposing of the whole matter under discussion. He did not impute any wilful unfairness to Lord Cromer's presentment of the facts to Lord Rosebery, but he said that there are two sides to every question, and his had never been considered at all. No doubt he has found in Mr. Wilfred Blunt a sympathetic interpreter of his view of the controversy.

THE s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE fine bust of the late Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., has just been placed in position in the Bombay new Council Chamber. The bust is canopied by a graceful piece of sculpture and forms one of the ornaments of the magnificent Chamber. The pedestal bears the inscription "Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1864-1888, Chairman of the Corporation 1882-83; Chairman of the Town Council, 1882-85. Died, June, 1888." This bust was subscribed for by the public and presented by the subscribers to the Corporation.

JUDGMENT was delivered at the High Court yesterday, in the suit filed by Hammond Kennard to recover Rs. 1,500 as damages from the directors of Southwell and Austin, Limited, for having, he said, induced him by false representations to subscribe to fifteen preference-shares in the company. Both the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling were of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case; and the suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

THE result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was announced last evening. Mr. Hiralal Dharamdas Saraya, articled clerk to Mr. Craigie, was declared to be the only successful candidate out of five who appeared at the examination.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, of Baroda, left Lanowli, on Saturday last, and proceeded direct to Baroda.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR TEIXEIRA DA SILVA, the ex-Governor-General of Goa, who arrived in Bombay, on Friday last, with his wife, Lieutenant Bandeira, the A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting, and his wife, left for Mozambique, on Saturday last, by s.s. Safari. His Excellency, before leaving Goa, appointed a Government Council composed of Chief Justice Pocas de Falcao, Senhor Taborda, Chief Secretary, and the Advocate-General, to carry on the administrative work until the arrival of Senhor Raphael de Andrade, who will not leave Mozambique till he hands over charge to Senhor Teixeira da Silva who succeeds him.

APROPOS of the proposed abolition of the Presidency commands, a home correspondent writes:—After all no epoch-making revolution is contemplated. Indeed, there is not much vestige of the old Presidency Commands to abolish. As is well known, the present Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay hold their posts conditionally, as it were, and subject to any legislative measure that may be passed. I imagine, however, that both Sir John Dormer and Sir John Hudson would be allowed to retain the emoluments and possibly the titles they now enjoy; the system of army corps being brought into full working order, nominally, as well practically, when they retire from the scene. At the India Office it is not anticipated that the Bill will meet with any serious opposition in Parliament.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A SOCIALIST OUTRAGE.

BRUSSELS, April 16.

A small group returning from a Socialist meeting here, to-day, met the Burgomaster walking in the streets and assaulted him, inflicting most grave injuries.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE ON TOUR.

LONDON, April 17.

The Sultan of Johore, who is in Athens, yesterday lunched at the British Legation. His Highness has started for Constantinople, and thence proceeds to Carlsbad.

IMPENDING DOCKERS' STRIKE.

The London dockers have deferred their strike pending a conference of the Trades Unions of the country to be held to-night upon the question of a dock strike at all the Ports of the Kingdom.

The shipowners meanwhile are thoroughly prepared.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 17.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left for Bombay, at 7 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia left for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

H. E. the Viceroy will reach Lucknow on Thursday and be joined there by Lady Lansdowne. The party will leave at once for Simla, but as at present arranged a halt will be made at Saharanpur for a day.

THE BENARES COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is not yet settled who will be appointed to the Benares Commissionership, when Mr. J. J. D. La-Touche resumes the Chief Secretaryship to Government, N.-W. Provinces, but as the arrangement stands Mr. G. R. C. Williams goes to Agra, when Commissioner W. E. Neale goes on leave in summer.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The Khan of Khelat and Major Temple arrived at Quetta, on Saturday afternoon. It is not yet known if the Agent to the Governor-General has accepted the Khan's explanations, meanwhile the Khelat column remains encamped at Mastang, which is thirty-three miles from Quetta and sixty from Khelat.

General Luck rode out to Mastang on Saturday, and returned to Quetta on Sunday.

LORD ROBERTS' TESTIMONIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following flattering testimonial to the Telegraph Department was received before Lord Roberts left India :—"Before Lord Roberts vacates the Chief Command of this country he is desirous to bring to the notice of the Government of India the admirable work done by the Telegraph Department in connection with the instruction of the army in Telegraphy and the elaboration of the system of telegraphs connected with the army generally. The Commander-in-Chief's high appreciation of the services rendered by the department during the Afghan War, in Burma, and on minor frontier expeditions has been communicated to the Government of India from time to time on the conclusion of each series of operations. Hardly less deserving is the cordial co-operation of the Telegraph Department with the miliary authorities in peace-time, and Lord Roberts wishes to place on record his special obligation to Mr. W. R. Brooke and the establishment under his orders for the assistance so ungrudgingly afforded to his Excellency in his endeavours to render the army thoroughly acquainted with its field duties."

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The Sawul Singh murder inquiry was continued at Sialkote, on Saturday. The accused Kala Singh, Ram Singh, and Shah Mahomed were brought up, and their statements recorded. They all denied their complicity in the murder. Kala Singh was very calm and collected when he analysed the evidence of the prosecution as to his identity; laying stress on the fact that it showed that of two Sikhs whom the ekkawala drove from Pasrur to Riah after the murder one was said to be grey-bearded and the other younger, the former having been proved by the prosecution to be FaujaSingh, the approver, the younger, was supposed to be himself, his own age being, he alleges, near seventy. The court tells him that he cannot be so old, and after considering his appearance enters him as between 55 and 60. Kala Singh, continuing, said that when he was identified by Davee Ditta he was handcuffed and taken to Shah Mahomed, the accused, so it was easy to say he was the man. He denies of having ever assisted Boota Singh to get released on bail, and says Kala Singh, the first-named as a murderer, was Kala Singh of Oodiara, whilst he himself is of Sudh Singh. He asked that the Court should send for a file, dated February, 1891, from the Lahore District Court, where a security was taken from him. Ram Singh, the accused, also commented on the evidence, and particularly on the fact that Gudami, the informer, omitting his name in the first deposition before the District Magistrate at Umballa. He showed a very severe cut on the left shoulder, which the Court examined ordering handcuffs to be removed. At first Shah Mahomed was nervous in making his statement. He denied any knowledge of the murder, but admitted going to Amritsar to the fair to sell horses about the time of the murder, and that two Sikhs had visited him at his home, asking to purchase the horses. All the three accused were committed to the Sessions for murder, and abetment of murder, dacoity, and abetment of dacoity. A copy of the Jammu judgment was placed on file.

EVENING PARTY TO PROFESSOR ABAJEE KATHVATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

Last night a grand evening party was given to Professor Abajee Kathvate on his approaching transfer to the Deccan College by the Metra-Melapak at their buildings, which was tastefully decorated and illuminated. The city gentry were invited, and athletes from Gwalior performed dexterous feats. The secretary, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas, requested the Professor to allow his name to be associated with a Prize or Scholarship in the Gujerat College. The Hon'ble Mr. Runchorelall acknowledged his services at the College, and as Municipal Commissioner in deserving terms. The Professor replied in suitable terms. The party dispersed at midnight.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, April 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here this morning.

ADEN, April 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Cousols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1/3
Bar Silver	38

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 31.

FOOTBALL : THE CUP VICTORS AND THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

To the boundless delight of most lovers of Association football, Wolverhampton Wanderers have won the Cup annually put up for competition by the English Association. I use the words "boundless delight" because the populace seemed exceedingly pleased that eleven young Englishmen managed to assert their superiority over a team one-half of whom are imported Scotchmen. The result is flattering to our insular pride, and compensates the Wanderers for their overthrow in the final tie of 1889, when Preston North End beat them by three goals to none. Not since the spring of 1888 has the Cup been won by a purely English eleven. The issue of this time-honoured tournament should encourage clubs to endeavour to discover English players of merit in their own localities. No opportunity of fostering native talent should be missed. At first sight it appears a veritable paradox to reconcile the success of Wolverhampton Wanderers with their position in the League, for they were on Saturday, the ninth on the list, while Everton were fourth. According to this one would have expected Everton to win. As a matter of fact, however, the Cup competition and the League tourney are fought on such different lines that comparisons are impossible. The Wolverhampton Wanderers have played twenty-five League games, of which they have only won eleven, their modicum of success being represented by a total of 26 points. Sunderland, at the head of the League, on the other hand have engaged in twenty-five matches. In twenty of these have they proved victorious, and they are credited with so many as 42 points. And yet according to Cup form the Wanderers ought to have the better record, because they beat the Blackburn Rovers, who dismissed Sunderland from this competition. Personally, I have no manner of doubt that the League competition is the only perfectly reliable test of football form. A mere flesh-in-the-pan avails a club little in a prolonged battle conducted on League lines. A consistent winning career is the only way to obtain an honourable position in the League. This, however, entails such demands upon a team that they are really of very little use in cup ties. Mr. Tom Watson, the secretary of the famous Sunderland combinations, believes that no eleven can really win both the cup and the League championship in one season. It has only been done once, and that by Preston North End in 1889. Since then, however, football has vastly improved, for the institution of the League has undoubtedly improved the scientific standard of play. No one can deny that the Wolverhampton Wanderers defeated Sunderland last Boxing-Day, this being the first overthrow of the Wearsiders in the League matches during the season. The Wolverhampton, Wanderers have struggled for their proud position in footballdom. Their club began in an unambitious manner. They have had some very loyal and enthusiastic players, and they have done great deeds of prowess, but they have not been so consistently and so staunchly supported by the public of the hardware capital as they ought to have been. It seems to me to be the lot of many successful clubs to have to cope with public indifference. It is notorious that at present Sunderland cannot draw a really first-class gate in their own town. Such is the reward of merit. The Blackburn Rovers had to contend with the same feeling in the very height of their all-conquering cup era.

THE COMING CRICKET CAMPAIGN : LORD HAWKE.

On every hand one sees signs of the approach of the cricket campaign. Football has been dragging itself along for about seven months, but after the England and Scotland match at Richmond to-day (Saturday) there is no other really important contest to be decided. The Notts colts have been duly selected for the Easter trial match at Trent Bridge, and one hears of cricketers practising assiduously both in and out of doors. The Australian cricketers are coming, and the Englishmen are on their way home from India. By the way, what an enthusiastic cricketer and globe trotter is Lord Hawke, the Yorkshire captain. For the last two or three seasons Lord Hawke has not rendered such services to his county as one might reasonably expect. Personally, I am inclined to think that my lord the Yorkshire "skipper" is too constantly playing and travelling to be really in excellent form and condition. As Lord Hawke has the interests of his county very much at heart, and as all Yorkshire folks are very fond of him, I am sure that both he and they would be glad to see him in a rare run-getting vein during the ensuing summer. Last year his decline was the more deplorable because George Ulyett and Louis Hall, who have for so long been the mainstays of the Yorkshire defence, were likewise out of all form with the bat. As Lord Hawke is not thirty-three until next August, there ought to be many years of first-class cricket in him. He played for Cambridge University in 1882, 1883, and 1885, being the captain in the last year. It was in 1881 that he first assisted Yorkshire, and two years later he was appointed to the position of captain—the Yorkshire committee, like the Notts Executive, much preferring an amateur for that honourable office. It is worthy of note that the captains of the two cricketing counties who believe so steadfastly in the birth qualification for players should both be born outside their shires. In other words, Lord Hawke and Mr. J. A. Dixon, the captains of Yorks and Notts, are both Lincolnshire gentlemen by birth. And yet in the course of an interview a few years ago, Lord Hawke expressed the opinion that if Yorkshire people could not see Yorkshiremen play they would rather not see a county team at all. Of course, Lord Hawke has lived in Yorkshire all his life, and is essentially a Tyke, but such cases as this show the absurdity of talking so dogmatically and so rigidly about the birth qualification as some folks do in the two great professional-producing counties. When in form, Lord Hawke is a fine free batsman. He can hit and his drives are very severe. Lord Hawke acted as captain of Mr. Vernon's team in Australia in 1887-88. He visited Ceylon and India in 1889-90 and 1892-93, while he has half promised to visit America in the autumn. Lord Hawke took a team of amateurs to America a few seasons ago. Indeed, there seems no possibility of satisfying his appetite for cricket, although, as I have already suggested, it is possible that he might be fresher for county service if he occasionally rested in the winter. However, Lord Hawke is an excellent captain and is very popular with his team. To reinstate Yorkshire is an honoured position among the leading shires is one of the ambitions of his life.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE QUORN HUNT.

In consenting to act as Master of the Quorn Hunt Lord Lonsdale is honouring the sporting traditions of an old hunting family for the Lowthers have always been fond of the chase and the turf. Comparatively early in this century there were no more familiar figures or more popular riders than Colonel Lowther, Lord Lonsdale, and his wife and daughter, who were associated with the Cottesmore. The two ladies who always rode in red habits were held in high esteem by all the votaries of the goddess of the chase—fair Diana. As all the Lowthers have for generations been sportsmen, it would have been curious if Hugh Cecil Lowther had developed no tastes for exciting out-door recreations. Indeed the present peer, who was born in 1857, was always a very zealous sportsman, and in his boyhood learned to feel at home in the pigskin or with rifle in hand. When his father was master of the Cottesmore he made his reputation as a rider to hounds. After he left Eton it was no uncommon sight to see him following her Majesty's staghounds or the Household Brigade drag. However, there is little doubt that he is most devoted to foxhunting, and in 1880 he was actually engaged on the same terms as a professional huntsman by Mr. Langham, the master of the Woodland Pytchley. After he succeeded to the title he was for five seasons one of the most generous huntsmen that ever pulled on top-boots. On retiring he moved the pack to Blankney, and after hunting for two seasons in Lincolnshire he sold his "beauties." His lordship is a very excellent horseman, and sits as if he and his horse had been cast in the same mould. Lord Lonsdale possesses many other accomplishments, for he is a fine coachman and whip. Indeed, his riding and driving abilities were never better exhibited than in the famous match arranged with the Earl of Shrewsbury. This contest, it will be remembered, was the talk of London, and even after Lord Shrewsbury had paid forfeit, Lord Lonsdale determined that he would not waste his training, and so he attempted to beat Time. Over a five miles course, between Reigate and Crawley, his lordship proved his capacity for work. First, in a single buggy, drawn by the racehorse Warpaint, Lord Lonsdale covered the five miles in 13min. and 39 1-5secs. He returned with two American trotters, covered the same ground again, driving a charabanc coach, and once more travelled over the track, riding as a postilion. The whole distance of twenty miles was accomplished in 56min. and 55 4-5secs.—truly a grand performance, especially when we remember that his lordship had to make three changes in vehicles. For this match Lord Lonsdale trained desperately hard, and that in wintry weather. He reduced his weight very considerably, and the spirit with which he threw himself into the contest may be imagined from the fact that he took a team of fifteen horses and thirteen carriages all the way from Barleythorpe near Oakham, the country seat of his lordship, to Reigate. His lordship has won a cross-country race or two, and he is a great patron of the pugilistic art, in which he himself has graduated. Lord Lonsdale is in much request as a judge of hunters at agricultural shows. He was one of the judges at the Royal Agricultural Shows at Doncaster, and it was a rare treat to note the way he examined the exhibits. He was not content with seeing a hunter put through his paces, for he got astride many of the competitors, and himself galloped them round the spacious ring. He is thorough in all that he undertakes. He likes to succeed, and will, I feel sure, make a capital master of the Quorn.

AN ADVENTUROUS PAIR.

His lordship is as fond of adventures as any man in England, and his restless, roving, daring spirit is fully shared by Lady Lonsdale—who was Lady Grace Cecilie Gordon, the sister of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby and Lords Esme and Granville Gordon. Lady Lonsdale is a dashing horsewoman, and that she possesses more than woman's average share of courage is apparent from the fact that she went with Lord Lonsdale for a long sporting tour in America. In the course of their wanderings this peripatetic pair visited the Rocky Mountains. During part of this hazardous journey their only companion was a trapper, while her ladyship was the cook for the trio. Upon one occasion they were in danger of being overtaken by a prairie fire, which, as most of us know, spreads with alarming rapidity. Anyway, they had to gallop for their lives and sacrifice their guns and much of their outfit. A few years ago Lord Lonsdale went on an expedition to the polar regions, and at Lowther Castle there are many very interesting mementoes of both these excursions. Lord Lonsdale is by no means a sporting monomaniac. He is a very ardent lover of music, and some few years ago formed a small private band of a number of very clever players. He is so hospitable that it is quite probable there may be some very enjoyable gatherings at Barleythorpe during his mastership.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS AT BILLIARDS.

The billiard season is rapidly drawing to a close. It will be memorable for the capital form displayed by the two young players, Diggle and Dawson, and the extraordinarily fine exhibitions which have been given by John Roberts, junior. We must not forget that C. Dawson early in the present year made a break of 933, in which there were 443 cannons, and John Roberts, junior, has scored in one break 737, made in the astonishing quick time of about forty minutes—or in about the same space as two average duffers take to bungle through "a 50." As a matter of fact, however, there is little comparison between the two performances, for Dawson owed his huge break to the delicate manipulation of two balls jammed in the jaws of one of the pockets, whereas Roberts' compilation was the result of superb all-round manœuvring. Roberts and Dawson should play, for their meeting would produce a very interesting game indeed. Some enterprising journalists effected an interview with Roberts the other day. I desire to commend two points in what Roberts said to the serious attention of all amateur players, and their number is legion. And, as John Roberts says, the game is gaining in popularity. In order to ensure condition and success, it is worthy of note that John Roberts never smokes, that he restricts himself to two whiskies per day, and that for six months in the year he never plays less than 2,000 points a day. As in the serious pursuits of life, so in its sports and pastimes, self-restraint, self-abnegation, and self-control bring their reward; and practice is the only royal road to competency in billiards. John Roberts declares that he largely attributes the big breaks of to-day as compared with those of long years ago, when his late father was at the height of his fame, to the greater amount of practice done by professionals. John Roberts, senior, passed away at the age of seventy on Monday last. He was a great player in his day, but his biggest break was only 346, yet this has been more than doubled by the latter-day knight of the cue. On the same day as Roberts died, this youngster Dawson, made another magnificent break of 698. He is clearly the coming player. Just for a moment consider W. J. Peall. He never drinks anything stronger than water, and he never smokes. His temper is as rigidly good as his personal habits. He is indeed an artist at the billiard-table. *Punch*, a few years ago, exactly expressed my opinion rhythmically, thus :—

> "Don't listen to books, which say
> That mathematics make you play.
> They only lead to shame ;
> For since all billiards began
> 'Tis practice only makes a man
> An expert at the game."

MILITARY NEWS.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to each of the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified against their names :—

Captain W. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from the 20th April.

Lieutenant R. F. Lush, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, from the 15th April.

The Secretary of State has decided to allow advances of pay to all officers returning from leave, granted under articles 681, 687, and 689 of Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1., Part 1.

Madras Cavalry regiments, not being on the Silladar System, are not affected by the grass mule scheme.

It has been decided that no overtime allowance wil be given in factories to officers, foremen, mechanics clerks, overseers, and draughtsmen, in receipt of regular fixed rates of pay.

Honorary, Commissioned and Warrant Officers absent on leave cannot retain public quarters previously occupied by them for any period without paying rent. They can, however, retain such quarters when absent on privilege leave, for the full period of the leave, on payment of rent; and they may sublet them, if approved by the General Officer Commanding the Station, on the recommendation of the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Arsenal or Depot or the Superintendent of the factory concerned.

Regimental Warrant Officers are no longer to be permitted to deposit in Military Savings Banks. On promotion of any depositor to Warrant rank, interest on his deposits will at once cease, and his deposits must be withdrawn. All existing deposits, due to regimental Warrant Officers, at present invested in Military Savings Banks, will be withdrawn as soon as practicable, interest being allowed to the last day of the month in which the order is received in the command.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam with the English mails of the 7th instant left Aden at seven o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 5 p.m., on Saturday. The Siam which communicated at Aden with the Australia brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr L H Spence, Mr H K Gracey, Surg-Lieuts V G Drake-Brockman, W Young, J J Bourke, B R Chatterton, C B Pratt, P St C Moore, J N Macleod, T O Langton, R Heard, E R Parry, W H Orr, and J P Morton ; Capt H Walker, Lieut A Lyon, Second-Lieuts J H A Annesley, H S Harden, J C Mackenzie, Chamier, W G Phibbs, C E Dick, H W Field, and A A Muntz; Mrs Hutchinson, Mr T S Smyth, Lieut H C C Uniacke, Capt S N Stuart, Surg-Lieut C Milne, and Mr W Law.

From Brindisi : Rev A E Brown Constable, Mr C M Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs S H Wynne, Mr J H Ackham, Mr H Finucane, Lieut W H Parrott, Capt F E Laurence, and Mr J Arrainger.

From Ismailia : Surg-Lieut W H Ogilvie.

For Madras : Mrs Malden and two children, Rev C H Malden, and Second-Lieut J L Nuttall.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, April 13.

Belgaum has had its hail-storms, both effective and threatened, and some few heavy showers of rain, yet the heat seems more intense and trying than it has been for one or two years past. Perhaps the very pleasant cold season we had makes one feel the heat more keenly than we should otherwise have done. This week has been enlivened by some excellent amateur theatricals got up entirely by the young men and maidens of Belgaum. Much has been written lately of Spins and Subs both for and against. Now we have had our opportunity of criticising them on the stage, and can vote them unqualified praise. Bright and spirited throughout, and with no points left unstudied, the oldest stagers could not have been less struck with stage-fright than was even the youngest of our debutantes. Each and all showed to advantage. Two very popular pieces were put on the boards, "My Uncle's Will" and "Creatures of Impulse," both pieces giving play for the best talent of the Corps. In "My Uncle's Will" the *dramatis personæ* were : Mr. Barker, Captain Young, 2nd M.I., Mr. Charles Cashmore, Mr. Sargeaunt, 1st Cheshire, Miss Florence Marigold, and Miss Borradaile. Captain Young is a known favourite in Belgaum. The laurels he won as "Queen of Goa," in Captain Donegan's burlesque, are still green, and were added to by his success in quite a different line. As Mr. Barker, the wily old guardian, who, keeping his eye open to the main chance, artfully seeks to bring about a breach of "My Uncle's Will" and yet cloaks all his little devices with the utmost benevolence and fatherly care. Miss Borradaile brought with her a reputation as being more than amateur on the stage, and as Florence Marigold she very undoubtedly confirmed and widened that reputation. Her part was a most difficult one, and she contrived to put herself so thoroughly into her part that one felt that here was real flesh and blood, no mere repeating of a part copied not from nature but man. Miss Borradaile bids fair to rank among the foremost of amateurs as time rolls on. It seems almost selfish to wish she were not only a visitor ; for Belgaum is too small to bring her fame. Mr. Sargeaunt filled his part admirably. If he will forgive me for saying so, his acting on previous occasions has been rather forced and unfinished. As Charles Cashmore, he was perfectly natural, and made decided hits at several parts. All his acting in both pieces was worthy of the highest praise. "Creatures of Impulse" is a well known and deservedly popular play, and it was very well put on the stage. The actors were :—

Sergt. Klooque	Mr H W Johnstone, 7th M I
Boomble Hardt (a miser)	Mr P K Lewes, R A
Peter (a farmer)	Mr Sargeaunt, 1st Cheshire
Martha (landlady of the three Pigeons)	Miss Johnston
Pipette (her Niece)	Miss Prust
A Strange old lady	Captain Young, 2nd M I
Villagers { Miss Campbell	Captain Taylor
Villagers { Miss Howell	Mr Creagh

The merry group of peasants all dancing and singing, with their bright dresses and beaming faces—who can deny that the beauty of youth is in itself attractive—made such a pretty *tout ensemble*. Captain Taylor sang the first song, "Here's to the maiden of Bashful Fifteen," with a swing and spirit that called forth a rapturous encore. Directly after his came Miss Campbell's song, "Come lasses and lads" which also went very well. The dancing and games that went on simultaneously, and in accord with the song, proved an additional attraction. The old miser, Boomble Hardt—Mr. Lewes—sang his song, "I can't think why," very quaintly. Mr. Lewes' make-up was very correct, and he did the old miser to the life, with his "irritating chuckle and celebrated sneer." After him came the success of an evening of successes, Miss Prust's song. "He looked at my sabots." To Miss Prust these theatricals, owes their being, and she was the very incarnation of piquancy and grace throughout the play. As a singer Miss Prust had already won the hearts of all the station, and now no theatricals will be complete without her. Her second song, "Never laugh at love," was the one touch of pathos in all the comicality of a piece bristling with comicalities. Pipette's impulsive speeches, and then her sudden "Oh ! what have I said," "Oh ! what a dreadful thing to have said," "Oh, if you please," "I did not mean it" were lovely little bits of acting. Her snubs to her would-be lover Peter, were rich, and Peter (Mr. Sargeaunt) acted the cowardly Tawney Coon to admiration. The gleams of wit and shrewd common-sense flashed through very effectively now and again and saved his part from sameness. The strange old woman, Captain Young, was very comical in appearance and threw her spells on all who endeavoured to oust her from the inn in the naivest way impossible. Poor Peter's "Come on then," and his utter despair at having to come on then at big fellows who would "come on" at him was most ludicrous. Then came the magnificently-clad Sergeant Klooque. Six foot as Soldier and what will be as Captain, and all his heroic loftiness was reduced to ducking and dodging and begging everyone "don't then." Miss Pipette, who was doomed to entreat everyone to "kiss me" and the miser reduced to forcing his dearly-loved guineas on all. The house was kept in screams of laughter. throughout the absurd meetings of these poor creatures bound by an irresistible impulse. Till at last the old woman, being collared by the whole company, consented to revoke her spells and go. Martha (Miss Johnston), the very spry landlady, sang a pretty song, "Old and New" and danced a very graceful dance with Pipette. Pipette's dancing created quite a furore. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Belgaum before. Sergeant Klooque, too, sang a very good song, "When I first put uniform on," and his sallies with poor Peter were very good,

These theatricals were, I believe, in aid of a poor widow and her family, and as the house was crowded on both nights a very substantial sum will have been gained towards this end.

HERR WALTHER'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Herr Carl Walther's third concert will be given tomorrow (Wednesday evening). He will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following ladies and gentlemen-amateur singers : Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Andersen Clark, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. N. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack ; Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning acting as accompanists. The following is the programme :—

1 Violin.....Le Trille du Diable ....Tortini.
(a) Larghetto ; (b) Allegro ; (c) Grave
(d) Allegro Assai (devil's shake)
Herr Carl Walther.

2 Song ......Cans't thou believe........................Giordani.
Mr. Andersen Clark.

3 Violin....Spring Lied ....Mendelssohn.
Menuet........................Mozart.
Herr Carl Walther.

4 Song ....Orpheus with his Lute ....Sullivan,
Miss N. Tudball.

5 Glee......It was a lover ....Luard Selby.
By Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

6 Violin....Hungarian Air and March........................Sarasate.
(With effects of harmonics)
Herr Carl Walther.

Interval of 10 minutes.

1 Glee......The Carnovale........................Rossini.
By Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

2 Violin.....Scenes de Ballet ....Beriot.
Herr Carl Walther.

3 Song ......Regrets ....Schubert.
Mr. Andersen Clark.

4 Piano.....Menuet ....Paderewski.
Chauson Nigre........................Gottschalk.
Mr. R. Wenning.

5 Song ....Where the Bee sucks ....Dr. Orne.
Miss N. Tudball.

6 Violin......Le Menestrier ....Wieniawski.
Herr Carl Walther.

7 Glee.......Good night, good-night beloved .....Pinsuti.
By Ladies and Gentlemen amateurs.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The concert will commence at 9-30 p.m., and carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 17.

Monday's observations show that the barometer has fallen in all parts of the country except in few central stations. The change is brisk to rapid. The distribution is generally unchanged, but the centre depression is developing in Bengal, hence the wind is strengthening at the head of the bay and thunderstorms and norwesterns are becoming probable in North-East India. The wind directions are fairly normal. The force is fresh in several stations. The temperature has fallen over a large part of the country. The mean ranges from 97° in Raipur to 77° in Rawalpindi. The mean is above normal in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces ; and is normal or slightly in defect elsewhere. The following are the principal maxima : 108° Allahabad and Minbu ; 107° Yamethen, Gya, Benares, Lucknow, and Jhansi ; and 106° Raipur. Nowgong, they etmyo, Cawnpur, Mainpuri, and Agra. Showers of rain have fallen in Assam, North Bengal, and on the western hills.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Corporation took place yesterday, under the presidency of Dr. Blaney, There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandass, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

WATER-SUPPLY TO KURLA.

Dr. Bhalchandra, as recommended by the Standing Committee, moved, "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 24950, dated 16th ultimo, the Corporation recommended (1) to sanction, under the terms of Section 288 of the Municipal Act, an agreement being entered into with the Kurla Municipality for a period of five years for the supply to them of water within their Municipal limits and on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft agreement ; (2) to inform the President, Kurla Municipality, in reply to his letter No. 153, dated 14th idem, that the charge for water supplied to that Municipality for consumption gratuitously cannot be reduced below eight annas per 1,000 gallons ; (3) that the Commissioner be asked to insert a clause in the contract providing that, in case of any extension in Kurla of the free service from dipping wells during the term of this contract, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be prepared to reconsider the rate on water supplied to those wells in spite of the fact that this contract has not expired."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Mody.

The Commissioner recommended the motion on the ground that it was to their interests to assist Kurla in obtaining such a water-supply as would minimise the chance of epidemic.

Mr. P. Mehta considered the motion more than kind to Kurla : it was a great favour. He moved as an amendment that the last clause of the resolution be omitted as there was no necessity for it. There was nothing to prevent the Kurla Municipality coming again to the Corporation and asking for a reconsideration of the arrangement.

Mr. Roughton seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra had no objection to the alteration in the proposition, and it was adopted as altered by Mr. Mehta.

A NEW CLOCK FOR THE CHAMBER.

Mr. Mehta moved "That the Corporation approved of the design of a clock case for the new Council Chamber at a cost of Rs. 655." Mr. Mehta did not object to improving the æsthetic beauty of the chamber and thought is was a desirable alteration.

Mr. Javerilal seconded.

Mr. Chimanlal objected to the motion, and considered it was absolutely unnecessary to pay such a large sum for a new clock.

Mr. Solomon did not consider it was a large price for a new clock.

The proposition was adopted without further discussion.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr. K.M. Shroff, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, moved the following as recommended by the Standing Committee : "That, with reference to letter, dated 18th October, 1892, and 13th January, 1893, from Mr. Sittaram Luxumon, regarding the damage done by him, as drainage contractor, to a building, at Haines Road, Agripada House-connection District, the Standing Committee beg to forward to the Corporation herewith letter No. 23599, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, and accompaniments thereto, and to remark that the Municipal solicitors advise that the Corporation are under no sort of liability either for damages or costs in this case. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons in his decision distinctly held that sufficient care and precaution were not taken by the contractors in carrying out the drainage works alongside the plaintiff's premises, and that the result was that the plaintiff's house was undermined, its foundations slipped and walls cracked, and the house became unsafe and ruinous. The solicitors add that this finding appears to be amply sufficient justification for charging all the damages and the expenses incurred by the Municipality to the contractor's account."

INSURING THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

It was decided to sanction the payment of Rs. 3,750 to meet the cost of insuring the Municipal Offices Buildings and its contents for twelve lakhs for a period of five years.

THE NEW PENSION RULES.

The following was recorded :—Letter No. 951, General Department, dated 20th March, 1893, from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Vidal, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to confirm, under Section 81 (2) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, the revised rules relating to the retiring or pension fund for officers and servants of the Bombay Municipality. Forwarding for consideration of the Corporation letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 217, dated 4th idem, on the above subject, and pointing out that the leave rules for the members of the Fire Brigade do not require the approval of Government under Section 81 of the Act.

This concluded the business for April.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The sixth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. Haji Sulliman Abdool Wahed, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors have the pleasure in submitting this their sixth report for the year ending 31st December, 1892. From the audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account, it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 70,554-15-3 including the balance of Rs. 6,343-10-0 brought forward from last year's account, which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under :—To write off the balance of preliminary expenses account, Rs. 5,662-8-1, machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 30,000 ; dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1892, at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 32,160, to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,732-7-2, —total, Rs. 70,554-15-3. The directors trust that taking into consideration the fluctuations of the cotton and yarn markets during the year under review, the profit as made by the company will be considered satisfactory. The directors have thought it advisable to carry Rs. 7,680, being the amount of dividends on unissued 96 shares to reserve fund account. The directors regret that owing to the strike by mill-hands, which continued for several days, the production of yarn was curtailed to a great extent. The directors appointed in December last, Mr. Gokuldas Naranji as a member of the board, in place of Mr. Vussonji Heerji, resigned, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Two of your directors, Messrs. Shapurji Burjorjee Barucha and Gokuldas Naranji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Your mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 17,87,500. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and approved. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1892, was declared. The meeting confirmed the appointment by the board of Mr. Goculdas Naranjee as a director. Messrs. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha and Goculdas Naranjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Boloobhai Calanbhai were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A Correspondent writes :—The coffee is certainly looking better than I have seen it for very many years. There is a tremendous flush of young leaf all over our estates, and no signs of disease ; this will follow of course, but the trees must benefit by so long a rest from their enemy. As far as we can judge at this early stage, the fine blossom has set well. As for the Liberians not content with one amazing blossom, they have contrived a second, nearly as good, and the mystery will be, if it all sets, where the fruit will find room for itself ! My fifteen years old trees are a mass of crop. These particular trees have never had an ounce of manure since they were planted, and are still bearing heavily on their first branches. Faith in the advantages of Liberian strengthens every year in Wynaad, and large quantities are being planted. Of course our great difficulty still lies in the future, *i.e.*, the curing and pulping. No doubt the efficient machinery will be available, but you cannot pulp without water, and these indiscreet berries will ripen in the hot season when our nullahs are particularly low. However, I have no doubt our ingenuity will find out a way of storing water for pulping purposes. If tea is well started, there should, with it and Liberian, be a regular revolution in our planting arrangements and there will be very little getting away in the coming hot months for our superintendents !

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALEE.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

In response to a requisition made to the Sheriff of Bombay by the leading members of the various communities, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was convened yesterday evening, in the Town Hall, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee. The Town Hall was crowded by the members of the various communities of Bombay. One of the remarkable features of the occasion was a large attendance of Parsee ladies. On the platform were accommodated prominent European and Native cittzens.

Amongst those present were:—Messrs. H. A. Acworth; James Douglass ; W. G. Roughton ; Dr. Pechey-Phipson ; Rev. Dr. Mackichan ; Rev. D'Silva, Vicar Vara ; Dr. Thomas Blaney ; Messrs. W. R. Hamilton ; George Cotton ; G. A. Kittredge ; Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. ; Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit ; Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ; Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Javerilal Umiashankur Yajnik ; Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framjee ; Naorojee Jehanghir Gamadia ; Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary ; Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy ; Khan Bahadur ; Hormusjee Dadabhoy ; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban ; Erwad Jiwunjee Jamshedjee Mody ; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram ; Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas ; Virchand Dipchand ; K. R. Cama ; Darashaw Ruttanjee Chichgur ; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai ; Dorabjee Palamjee Povalla ; Dr. Bhalchundra K. Bhatawadekar ; Dustoor Peshotan B. Sanjana ; Messrs. Cursetjee N. Wadia ; Phiroz R. Setna ; Eduljee R. Reporter ; Ardesir Cursetjee Powalla, Erwad Darab Dustur Peshotun Sanjana ; Messrs. Sorabjee Edaljee Warden ; N. R. Ranina ; Rustom K. R. Kama ; Jehangir K. R. Cama ; Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar ; Messrs. Nanu N. Kothare : Kursondas Chabbildas ; K. N. Karajee ; Drs. A Viegas ; A. D. Mody ; Atmaram Pundurang ; Cawasjee Pestanjee ; Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel ; Vandravandas Purshotamdas ; Nowrojee. M. Wadia, C. I. E. ; Jamshedjee Cursetjee Jamshedjee ; Karimbhoy Ebrahim ; &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Karrimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In a public meeting like this where the citizens of Bombay have met together to do honour to the memory of an esteemed and distinguished citizen, it is not necessary for me to speak at any great length about the admirable good qualities of head and heart which have endeared his name to the people of Bombay. When we think for a moment what was it that made the late lamented Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee so highly esteemed and respected, we find that it was, not in any one particular sphere but in various spheres of an active public life, that his usefulness as a citizen made itself perceptible. Whether we regard him as a journalist or an author, as a friend of education or a patron of literature, as a social reformer or a Municipal councillor, as an expert in commerce or an adviser in politics, as the pioneer of female medical aid or a friend of the labouring classes, as a sincere friend or a capable adviser,—we recognise in him an admirable and exemplary man. His active connection, at one time or other of his life, with the several educational institutions of this city bears evidence to the fact that he looked to education as one of the best and surest means for the general advancement of his country. The Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee School in the Parsee Bazaar Street will stand for years, as a noble monument not only for his great zeal for the noble cause of female education of which he was a pioneer in this city, but also of his filial affection and gratitude to his good mother, who had, from his very infancy, moulded his character as a kind hearted man, and with whom we all heartily sympathise for the great affliction that has befallen her and her family. Again, his views on education both of male and female were always sound and full of matured judgment. After education the next thing that occupied his attention was the wants of the suffering poor. Not only did he give liberally, according to his means, for the cause of education and for the needs of the poor, but he went from house to house and from friend to friend to collect subscriptions for the noble purposes he had at heart. When he found that Bombay had not sufficient medical aid and hospital accommodation for the gentler sex of the native community, he began working heart and soul, with his friend Mr. Kittredge to collect funds for securing female medical aid from England, and to impress upon the minds of his wealthy friends, the necessity of establishing special female hospitals. Mark, that Mr. Sorabjee moved in this matter as he did in all others from philanthropic motives without any consideration of caste, colour or creed, because he fully well knew that the community which had the honour of counting him as one of its distinguished members was not in any special need of female medical aid as they had no special prejudice against consulting male doctors. In fact a great part of Mr. Sorabjee's last few years was spent in the cause of securing medical education and medical aid and hospital for females and the Parsee lying-in hospital of which H. E. Lady Harris so kindly laid the foundation-stone the other day was the crowning act of his labour in that direction. His anxiety to relieve the sufferings of the poor had turned his attention to our factories long before that attention had turned to our hospitals. Though opinions may differ on the subject of the part Mr. Sorabjee took in the matter of our Factories Act, no body can doubt for a moment, that he acted from the noblest and purest motives of helping the hard worked poor. Gentlemen, I need not dwell upon Mr. Sorabjee's activity in other spheres, such as literature, social reforms, politics, commercial and Municipal administration. In most of these he was often consulted by the Government and trusted by the people. The soundness of his judgment, the firmness of his mind, the independence of his thought, the honesty of his purpose, and the moderation of his views gained him the respect and esteem of the Government as well as those of the governed whose just aspirations he was always ready to encourage. Ladies and gentlemen, these are what one should call the landmarks of Mr. Bengalee's public life and public virtues. His private life and his private virtues are not less worthy of our esteem and admiration. Charitable in thoughts, charitable in words, and charitable in deeds, he was always the friend of the poor and the needy. Many a student owes to him a deep debt of gratitude for the helping hand he offered and that in a way which would not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did. With the same soundness of judgment which made him a successful public man, his affability of disposition and a persuasive tongue enabled him to bring the blessings of peace and quiet to many a family disturbed by quarrel and dissensions. His arbitration was often sought, not only by respectable families but also by merchants and tradesmen and that with satisfactory results. Many persons in distress sought the advice of Mr. Sorabjee whose doors were always open to friends as well as to strangers who sought his sound and sympathetic advice. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the loss of such an esteemed townsman that we have met here to-day to mourn and the memory of a citizen of such sterling good qualities that we have met to-day to honour. In the death of Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, Bombay has lost a really noble man, a really good man, and in honouring him, we will be simply honouring ourselves. One cannot but perceive kindness at the bottom of all his actions whether public or private. How sad to think that the gentleman whom in spite of his weak health only a short week before his death, we saw here, there, and everywhere—wherever good work was to be done—he is no more among us to help many a deserving man and many deserving institution with his sound and sagacious advice. It is the good fortune of a very few men in this world to die with the consciousness of a really well spent life and with that prospect of a happy future with which Mr. Bengalee died. We all know that he was always ready and foremost to appreciate merit at its proper worth and to start memorial funds to do honour to departed worthies of our town, and we shall be wanting in our duty if we fail to take proper and adequate measures to perpetuate his memory and thus to mark our high appreciation of his worth as a distinguished citizen and as one who was not only an honour to his community but an honour to the city at large. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman then read letters from the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Dr. Peterson, and others, who regretted their inability to attend, but who entirely sympathised with the movement. Mr. Birdwood said that "The late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee was not only a distinguished citizen to whom the people of Bombay owe a deep debt of gratitude for good and earnest work done on their behalf during a long life but personally a man of high and noble character exercising the best possible influence on all around him. His death is a public loss. It is only right that his memory should be perpetuated worthily." Mr. Lee-Warner said : "I will be glad to assist in any manner any measure proposed to perpetuate the memory of an independent and honourable man like Mr. Bengalee." Dr. Peterson said : "Mr. Bengalee was a man universally beloved and respected and deserves a memorial that shall be worthy of him and of us."

Mr. G. A. Kittridge proposed that "this meeting records with deep regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E., an eminent citizen who, by his genuine sympathy with all classes of people, and the zeal, energy, and devotion with which he worked for the best part of his life in promoting every cause for the public good and the advancement of the community generally, gained the high esteem and respect of all classes of the people of Bombay."

Mr. G. A. Kittridge, in support of the above proposition, said that they were met together that evening to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the one most highly esteemed by them all, and who so lately passed away from them. Mr. Bengalee was a man in whom were combined in a remarkable manner ability, perseverance, integrity, and calm judgment, with the highest sense of honour, with strong convictions and the courage to express them. Further he was the excellent type of a gentleman, with a calm dignity of manner, which carried with it an extraordinary charm. In a recent speech when unveiling a memorial window to the late Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Smith was a man, whose chief characteristics was absolute honour and single-mindedness. All of them present at the meeting that evening would recognise those as the prominent characteristics of Mr. Sorabjee also. Mr. Bengalee loved his own race and his own people, and laboured for their advancement in season and out of season. But his sympathies were not confined to one race or to one class. The rich went to him for counsel and the poor for assistance and advice. He (Mr. Kitridge) did not think that he could say anything higher of Mr. Bengalee than that he was the trusted friend of all classes. Mr. Sorabjee's charities were large but quite unostentatious, and no one deserved the name of "poor's friend" than Mr. Sorabjee. Mr. Sorabjee's efforts to advance the moral and intellectual interests of his own race, his career as a journalist, his success as an author, his efforts in aid of the children in factories, his endeavours to obtain for the city a pure administration, his continued labours to promote female education, all those had been portrayed in the English morning dailies, and, therefore, need not be enumerated there that day. The speaker knew Mr. Sorabjee for thirty years, but it was only ten years ago that his relations with Mr. Bengalee became intimate. It was in 1882 that he went to Mr. Bengalee with his scheme for making female medical advice available to the women of Bombay. The hospital for women on the Cruickshank Road was an institution of which Bombay might well be proud. It was the first hospital in the country for women under the sole charge of their own sex. But the existence of this building they owed to Mr. Sorabjee, for it was the trust that Mr. Cama had in him which led him to offer them the lakh of rupees for this purpose. It was Mr. Sorabjee's influence, which led Mr. Cama to increase the sum to one lakh and sixty thousand rupees as required by Government, and it was Mr. Sorabjee's persistency and tact which after long and weary negotiations obtained from Government the grant of the land on which the hospital was built. An American Poet told them :—

Were a star quenched on high
For ages would its light
Still travelling onward from the sky
Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him
Shines upon the path of men.

They were met that evening to take steps so that the light from the pure life of their late friend might shine over the paths of the young men of Bombay; that they might see that there was something better to live for than the applause of the crowd, and something more worthy to strive for than their personal advancement. Mr. Kittridge exhorted them to follow the example of him whose loss they deplored that evening, and who was a worthy representative of the ancient and gifted race to which he was rightly proud to belong, but a warm friend and councillor of them all, who knew him, irrespective of race or creed, and honour to this city of Bombay, which thus honoured itself in perpetuating his memory.

Dr. Blaney said the duty of seconding Dr. Peterson's resolution devolved upon him, and he rose to perform that duty. Like many persons in that hall he mourned the loss of a very dear friend, a friend of thirty years. All classes of community had already expressed regret at the loss the city had sustained, and the resolution correctly described the general feeling. The mill industry had cause to regret the loss of one of its best friends. Dr. Blaney was associated with Mr. Bengalee as a colleague on the two Factory Commissions that sat in Bombay. During the inquiry of the first, or Mr. Arbuthnot's, Commission Mr. Sorabjee's eye discovered a weak point in the mill system of labour, and he was in favour of ameliorating the conditions under which women and children were employed. With his usual honesty of purpose he boldly declared his feeling at the risk of being misunderstood by his friend as an opponent of the industry. He worked steadfastly at his purpose, and soon succeeded in deeply interesting the late lamented English philanthropist, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the cause. The speaker would not cover ground that was now ancient history, but would say briefly that female and child labour in mills was now regulated in sound sanitary and physiological principles. Those who misunderstood or misinterpreted Mr. Bengali came round to his views, and he lived to see mill capitalists, owners, agents, and managers become the warmest advocates of mill labour reform. His merits as a mill labour reformer had never been adequately, if at all, recognized. As a public-spirited citizen and a friend of local self-government he occupied a very high place, and held very strong and decided views in the form of Government that should be introduced. At the close of Mr. Arthur Crawford's Municipal administration, his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald requested Mr. Bengali to state in writing his views regarding the contemplated reconstruction of the Municipality. Mr. Bengali complied, and the speaker produced his letter. This letter remained a secret with Mr. Bengali. It has never seen the light, and was discovered amongst his papers only two days ago. They now saw, after a period of twenty-two years, how closely Mr. Bengali's suggestions were followed and in the life history of the Municipality how successful this form of Government had proved. All the friends of sanitary and material progress in Bombay would regret the loss of such a valuable adviser. Of the sincerity and depth of Mr. Sorabjee Bengali's friendship thousands of persons have had good experience. Dr. Blaney himself was one of those persons. He was ever seeking to promote his welfare. When they were both seized almost simultaneously with dangerous illness, and when he learned that the speaker had been hurried away from Bombay he made the most anxious inquiries from Mr. Nowrojee Gamadia as to his condition, and he did this only a few hours before his death. This was a very personal and private matter indeed. His only reason for mentioning it was to emphasize the depth and sincerity of the friendship of his very dear friend. Surely he was one of Nature's gentlemen. Amongst the deepest mourners in that hall that day would be Mr. Virjeewandass Madowdass and his sons and nephews who were partners in business for many years with Mr. Bengalee. Not only were they partners and friends in business, but the friendship went deeply down into all the affairs of private life. Mr. Bengalee was the trusted adviser of the firm. He was also the respected trusted adviser of the whole family in their most private affairs. Dr. Blaney was not surprised when on his return to Bombay immediately after the death of Mr. Bengalee to find the whole family of Mr. Virjeevandas, including ladies and children, all plunged in profound grief. So great was this grief that it would be no greater if the family had lost its real head. The Parsee community were proud that the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy laid in history and adorned it by his great philanthropy. His name was still a household word and will continue for many generations. But in the midst of our regrets at the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. Bengalee may not the Parsee community find consolation in his benevolent philanthropic life and in his many virtues. He too has adorned the Parsee character, and has brought not its benevolent features. His life and work are examples to the whole community not only to Parsees but to all others. The resolution he was called upon to second asked the meeting to record with regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee." They all regretted the death, and the resolution requires no commendation to ensure the unanimous assent of the meeting.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, in support of the proposition said that he could not but feel that no words of his could add to the deep sense of sorrow which they entertained at the loss of their departed friend. Mr. Kittridge had referred to Mr. Bengalee's public virtues and Dr. Blaney had spoken of his private good work and excellence with an eloquence to which the speaker could not pretend. But it was possible to make up for want of eloquence, by sincerity of expression, and it was indeed by the same quality of sincerity of feeling and singleness of purpose that Mr. Sorabjee achieved the success of his life. He was not a mere lip reformer. He gave up his time, his talents, and his money in support of the cause which he had at heart. He might have died a rich man, but he preferred to spend his money freely on those objects which he had at heart, and which were beneficial to the people. Mr. Bengalee felt that it was his duty to use his wealth for the cause of education, and no poor man applied to him for pecuniary assistance in vain. Mr. Bengalee paid the fees of poor students for whom he also got books at his own expense. Mr. Hamilton then referred at great length in eloquent terms to the numerous good works and reforms inaugurated by Mr. Bengalee, whose memory he hoped would be ever fresh in the minds of grateful people. (Applause.)

Khan Bahadur Munchurjee Murzban, C. I. E., supported the above proposition and in doing so he remarked that Mr. Bengalee was a bright example of patriotic and useful citizen. He had dedicated a great portion of his life to the welfare and advancement of the various communities of their city. Mr. Bengalee was an accomplished scholar and a man of wide worldly knowledge and experience, whose advise was sought by a large number of citizens. In Mr. Bengalee's death they had lost an eminent citizen, who was a useful member of society and a real friend of the poor. (Applause.)

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, moved "that in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee in some suitable form, and to invite for the purpose subscriptions from the public, the form of the memorial to be determined hereafter by the committee to be appointed at this meeting. He felt it a distinct privilege to be allowed to take so prominent a part in a meeting convened for the purpose of doing honour to the citizen they had so lately lost. The qualities which seem to him most emphatically to demand public recognition in the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee were, first of all, what he would rather not call his independence but his public courage. The term independence in this city and in this country has been used in his judgment too frequently to denote a subserviency to petty and ignoble influences, and independence of those influences and considerations which should weigh with a public man. In Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee they were able always to recognize and to honour independence of the meaner influences he had referred to and dependence upon principle, truth, and right. (Loud applause.) It was rare, indeed, to find a citizen so completely in public affairs the servant of his own conscience and possessed of a conscience so clear and upright. The second of those qualities to which he had referred seem to him to have been his peculiar modesty and gentleness. It had been his lot on more than one occasion to communicate and to correspond with the late Mr. Bengalee with reference to public matters, and he had never known any opinions expressed by him to have been subsequently changed in deference to external pressure, of which he ought to have been independent. That he was open and amenable to reason was eminently true; that he was amenable to any influence except those of reason and rectitude, we believe to be equally false. It was especially remarkable, considering the position he held, the distinction he had attained as a public man, and the influence he possessed, not only in his own community, but also with the larger public of Bombay and of India, for a total absence of anything like egotism or self-assertion. The humblest individual might be sure of obtaining from Mr. Bengalee a sympathetic and a kindly hearing, and however vehemently he was opposed to one in any matter, he never, to his knowledge, lost that gentleness and that patience which William Pitt described as being the highest virtue of a statesman. Those having been the distinguishing characteristic of their late friend, it seemed to him that he was a man whose merits most eminently demanded the public recognition it was proposed to give them, and he was quite sure that the proposal with which he commenced his remarks, and which he laid upon the table would be one which would commend itself to the chairman and to every person present. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Acworth announced that already Rs. 30,000 had been subscribed by several gentlemen with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai in seconding the proposition observed that Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee was in many respects a remarkable man. All things considered, he fully illustrated the advantages of a complete English education. In the Budhistic system of philosophy the greatest or one of the greatest blessings was to give honor to whom honor was due. By a life-long devotion to the best interests of this great city he had earned the respect and gratitude of its citizens. That was manifest from the fact that men of the highest character and respectability had come forward to support this movement to perpetuate his name. He himself never sought applause. He never courted popularity. Nay, more, he shunned them. He had a contempt for all those ignoble arts and tricks by which shallow brained men seek to gain the public ear. He was actuated by a genuine love of his species, by an earnest wish to scatter his fragrance wherever he went. To diffuse joy and happiness by the exercise of cheerful though unobtrusive benevolence that was the ambition of his life. To dazzle the vulgar crowd, to live in the blaze of popularity, to profess sentiments which found no echo in the heart, these things were abhorent to his nature. Noise and strife were the implements of the trading men whose lives were barren of fruit. Hard solid work, moderation, a readiness to make all necessary sacrifice and an excess of modesty, these were the characteristic qualities of his public life. He owed nothing to birth or fortune. He was not the "accident of an accident." Practically, he had to educate and form himself. If his patrimony was small he inherited what was infinitely of greater value, namely, a robust common sense. This was blended with moderation both of feeling and expression. Step by step he became a man of light and leading. In private life Mr. Sorabjee reflected the best side of native character. It was blameless : it was gentle : it was unostentatious. But this was only negative praise. By the massive force of his understanding by his calm, sober judgment, by his sturdy independence, by his spotless probity he attained to an unique position such as rarely fell to the lot of men. He became a sort of moderator or conciliator in respect of all conceivable differences between man and man, aye between man and woman too. The contending parties found in him an incorruptible judge who never lost his head. Occasionally and exceptionally good old Sorabjee had to pay something to the disappointed suitor when poverty was his plea. He was immersed in business and yet he gave his leisure hours to these offices of kindness and reconciliation. How did he manage it? Cheerfulness was as physiologists told them and as the daily experience attested, a prolific source of nervous power. He took a delight in the work. It often told on his health. His friends expostulated with him in vain on such conduct. Never to weary in well-doing was his motto. And he stuck to it to the last. Many a student struggling with adversity had profited by his advice and still more by pecuniary aid. If it was possible to make a list of them their names would be a legion. What did they think of a man who spontaneously gave away two thirds of his income in the relief of the poor, the needy, and distressed? What self-denial this in an age of cold-blooded remorseless materialism? Was Scot wrong in saying that there never did and never would exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial? If he were asked what were the principles, what the systems of philosophy, what the code of ethics which taught him this humility, this self-abnegator, this scorn of tinsel and all parade of philanthropy, he would answer in one short sentence—It was righteousness quickened by love of God and man—

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things.
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that he counted a great privilege to be permitted to join in a tribute which the citizens of Bombay were that day paying to the memory of one of their most distinguished citizens. The object of the meeting such as that was to bring home to the heart of the community the lessons of life, the memory of which they sought to perpetuate. They could judge of the character of a city by the character of the men whom it delegated to honour, and he felt that evening that the enthusiasm which gathered round the memory of Mr. Bengalee was a tribute not only to his character, but also to the beneficial influence which he had exerted upon every part of that great community. He felt that the lessons of such a life would be incomplete unless there were some response such as that which the resolution called for; and he trusted, therefore, that the response given to the resolution would be a hearty one from every section of the great community. The citizens of Bombay had often assembled in that hall to do honour to the memory of great men or to men who had left those shores; but he felt that there had been within the past years no worthier occasion for such a commemoration than that one which had gathered them together that day. He rejoiced to know running through every speech in that meeting the recognition of the fact that the benevolence and sympathy of Mr. Bengallee were not limited to any section of the population, but extended to the whole body of the people—(hear, hear)—and it was that feature of his life and character that he felt called upon that evening to emphasise in brief words. He had had many indications in his experience of the presence and character of Mr. Bengalee. He (the speaker) had been in contact with the students of the city for many years and he could tell the meeting that the name of Mr. Bengalee was one which had been held in reverence by the whole body of their students for many years. (Hear, hear and applause.) He had known many students who owed their education to the timely help and sympathy which they received from that benevolent friend. He felt sure that there was no class of the population who ought to join more heartily in that movement than those young men, who through him have been benefited and advanced to the position which they now occupied. He would give one illustration to show how thoroughly catholic minded was their departed friend. He was delighted to think of the many evidences which Mr. Bengallee gave of the breadth of his mind; but he thought what he was just going to say was a notable instance of its kind. When the late Mr. Graham died, a gentleman with whom (Mr. Bengallee) had often associated in business, he came to him and said that he desired to do something in memory of the good man who was known to him as an earnest and true Christian, and who during the last years of his life was known in England as a devoted Christian. He (Mr. Bengalee) further told him that he felt it was only fitting that a memorial should be connected with some Christian institution of this city, and he handed him a Government promissory note to found a prize in the Wilson College in memory of the late Mr. Graham. It seemed to him that a gentleman who was capable of an act such as that was actuated by a breadth of sympathy that was not commonly found amongst men. It showed them his power of appreciating Christian character. All classes of the community, whether they were Christians, Parsees, or Hindoos, ought to join in recognizing the merits of one, who so much recognized merits in others. He felt that they would fall short of their duty if they failed to recognize the dignity and unselfishness and benevolence of character of the man who had been taken away from them. He threw out a suggestion in connection with the subject. Mr. Bengallee was not only a man of great benevolence but there was something in the man, a personal charm of character and presence which was as influential as all his acts, and he was sure that the citizens of Bombay would wish to have preserved amongst them something that would remind them of that benevolent and living face which they would see no more. There was benefaction in the very look of the man, and let them hope that they would be preserved to inspire the future generations of their city. (Applause.)

Mr. N. N. Kotthari, testified as an humble member of the Hindu community, to the great loss sustained by the Native community in general in the death of Mr. Bengalee. As a member of the firm of solicitors to Mr. Bengalee, he knew that he not only did not charge for the final settlement of awards which he gave in matters of dispute between parties, but that he would pay the costs of the same from his own pockets.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed that a committee be formed with power to add to their number for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik in rising to second the proposition said that he was sure the meeting would have observed from the names just read out by Mr. Kabrajee that the gentlemen composing the Committee represent every race, nationality and creed to be found in the mixed community of Bombay. The reason why representatives of many different sections had joined in doing honour to the memory of the departed gentleman was obvious. Mr. Sorabjee enjoyed the respect and confidence of all classes in Bombay. His attributes were many sided and his charities unostentatious. No man in real want who approached him went back without a feeling of relief. His most important acts of charity were done in private. It may be truly said of him that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. In moments of excitement—and in a commercial city like Bombay such moments were frequent—he kept his head cool. And to this circumstance might, he thought, be attributed in a large degree the measure of success he attained as a man of business. Another important trait in his character was the strength and courage of his convictions. The progressive ideas he carried into life brought him in touch with some of the most important social, municipal, and political movements of the city. But from whatever standpoint they might look at him, whether as a successful man of business, or as an ardent and sincere social reformer or as a public-spirited citizen, or as a friend whose heart melted at the sight of poverty and misery, and the conclusion forced itself irresistibly on their minds that the career of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee entitled him to be ranked side by side with those eminent and high-minded worthies who had built up the reputation of Bombay for industry and enterprise, for philanthropy and enlightenment, and above all, for that sound and sober good sense which distinguished the city.

Mrs. Pechey-Phipson next proposed "that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee with a suitable letter of condolence on their heavy affliction in which the community of this city deeply sympathise" and said: She was well aware, that in asking her to move the resolution, the promoters of the meeting were not thinking of her individually, nor as a personal friend of the man whose loss they mourned. For though Mr. Bengalee was always a kind friend to her, and she had a true admiration for his character, which increased more and more as her acquaintance with him ripened, there were many of his more immediate circle who would have a greater right than her, as personal friends of longer standing, to offer the condolences of the meeting to his sorrowing family. But this honour had, she knew, been done her as the representative of a great multitude, as the spokeswoman of those who feel his loss most deeply as the mouthpiece of the women of the city. For in an exceptional manner, Mr. Bengalee was, both in private and public, a benefactor to the women of Bombay, and it was not, she said, one solitary Parsee widow who sat buried in grief, it was not one orphaned home which mourns its protector gone: other homes were as it were a second time rendered desolate and many a mourning widow, in other communities than his, would tell them 'he was like a father to my boys when my husband died.' Truly they may say of him,

"He delivered the poor that cried,
"The fatherless also that had none to help him.
"The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon him,
"And he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

Let his family be told that many widows and orphans share their grief. But Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee was, she said, essentially a public-spirited man. All that he did, on however small a scale, was of such a nature that it was calculated, if the scale were widely extended to benefit not only individuals or communities but the world at large. Mr. Bengalee was one of those fair-minded and honourable minds who believe that the individual who rears a family in the fear of God as good citizens are entitled to as much consideration as those who conduct the affairs of life outside the home. The duties so important it appeared to him the highest possible culture should be brought, and that not only have women a right as individuals to the best education the State can afford, but also that the State has the right to demand a high standard of education from its women. And finally that in those very few instances where the comfort and convenience of women require a somewhat different treatment from that necessary for men the interests of both should be equally considered. As their champion in all these three directions the women not only of Bombay but of India and indeed of the whole world were deeply indebted to him. In his own community he was instrumental, with others like-minded with himself, in getting the property of married women secured to them. This must have helped greatly to improve the position of Parsee women in the same way as a similar law in England has helped to raise the status of English women. With regard to the education of women, all present at that meeting knew how strenuously he worked in that cause. Although a man of moderate means he set an example to the rich by building a school for girls which he affectionately dedicated to his mother. But, the speaker went on to say, he gave something infinitely more valuable than money. He devoted the energies of his life. Men of wealth give of their abundance without missing it, but a man engaged in business or in a profession can never give his time without feeling it. Especially in a climate like that of India, rest seems almost imperatively necessary after the day's work. But Mr. Bengalee was never idle. His literary and journalistic work was large; his philanthropic labours must have engrossed still more of his time and strength. And amongst these none were more incessant than those on behalf of education and especially of the education of girls. On how different a footing he had left it to that on which he found it? She would be wronging his memory, however, if she in any way intimated that he was a solitary mover in the cause. No one thought more modestly than himself of his own work, no one more highly appreciated the work of his friends, past and present, who were associated with him. The same holds good of that other movement for which he laboured so earnestly, that for securing medical aid for the women of India. The names of some of his friends and associates were perpetuated in the buildings they erected. Mr. Bengalee was not wealthy enough to build a hospital, but he put his heart and soul and all his energies into the work. Mr. Kittredge had told the meeting of his zeal as one of the originators of the movement. She could tell them that his interest in it never flagged. He used to go with his daughters from time to time to visit the patients in the Cama and Albless hospitals, and he sent clothes and books for their use. And at the time of his death he was treasurer of a fund for building a sanitarium for the women and children of Bombay above the Ghats where they might escape from the feverish and relaxing effects of the Bombay monsoons. The speaker went on to say that the deceased had spoken to her of it, of his satisfaction at excellent water having been found, of his pleasure at the building having at last been commenced upon the last occasion upon which she saw him, just a week before his death, at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital, another institution in which he was interested. In conclusion Mrs. Phipson said the meeting would not wonder that it had been thought fitting that women should have a special opportunity accorded them of joining in the vote of condolence. She assured the meeting that the ladies appreciated the privilege granted them. She believed it was an open secret that the women of Bombay wished to have on a modest scale some memorial of Mr. Bengalee subscribed for by themselves, something which would not clash in any way with the resolution which had been carried just before, which would be a tribute from the many poor and not from the few rich. For their own satisfaction they did this to carry on his good work and to perpetuate his example for those who come after. For himself he had the greatest reward, the only reward he sought—the good he did will live after him.

"Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for,—let them be our story,
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done!

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Dharamsi Morarjee Gokaldas, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel moved, and Mr. N. M. Wadia seconded, a vote thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

Lord Herschell's Committee are hopelessly divided, says a London telegram to the *Pioneer*, and are now attempting to reconcile some differences with the object of avoiding a three-barrelled report. Lord Herschell and Mr. Courtney oppose the closing of the mints, and General Strachey is the chief advocate for this course. It is improbable that general remedial measures will result.

The proposal to relieve the Indian Services from the pressure of exchange is powerfully supported.

Commenting on this our contemporary writes: The account which our London correspondent telegraphs this morning of the Herschell Committee's proceedings, is about as despairing as it well could be. The very best we can hope for, it seems, is a double-barrelled report, and this only if two of the three sections into which the Committee is at present divided, succeed in reconciling their differences. One of the three sections, we are pretty safe in assuming, is for doing nothing at all. These be they who, following the lead of that great financial authority, the *Times* find elements of hope in a Budget which predicts financial cataclysm if things are allowed to drift, and the United States, as it is quite on the cards will happen, cease their monthly purchases of silver. The remaining two sections are probably divided on the question whether, as a remedial measure, it is expedient merely to close the mints to the coinage of silver, or to endeavour at the same time to introduce a gold standard. We may hope that these two sections will be able to reconcile their differences, in which case their report will have the more weight against the merely stupid *laisser faire* policy; but however this may be, it is plain that a Committee so hopelessly disunited cannot have much influence on public opinion. Disappointing as this conclusion is, most people must have been prepared for it. The long delay in submitting the Committee's report was only explicable on the supposition of internal divisions of the most radical and irreconcilable kind. The failure is but another illustration of the folly and unreason of submitting a question, which is mainly one for the Government of India to determine, to an external tribunal, composed of persons some at least of whom had long ago come to a conclusion on the points at issue from considerations in which the interests of this Empire had no part. As we have repeatedly urged, the matter is one where the Government of India ought to have, and ought to claim, a free hand, irrespectively of the decision Lord Herschell's Committee may arrive at. If they do not, the only prospect for us is a further fall in the rupee, fresh taxation in the autumn, and withal, in the not remote future, absolute financial deadlock.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE SPRING HANDICAP.

The Leicestershire Spring Handicap Plate of 800 sovs; winners of any race (selling races excepted) after March 23, at 1 p.m., 7lbs., of two or one of 200 sovs, 10lbs., of any larger sum, 14lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the plate; entrance 3 sovs. the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next, 10 sovs in addition if left in, and a further 10 sovs for starters. The Straight Mile. (38 subs.)

Mr Deacon's ch c Charter, by Hagioscope—Larkspur, 4 years, 6st 9lbs, W Bradford	1
Sir R Jardine's br h Enniskillen, by Prism—Rosary, 5 years, 8st, T Loates	2
Capt Machell's br c Killsaghan, by Brown Prince—Gipsy, 3 years, 6st 9lbs, Knowles	3

(Winner trained by Waugh, Newmarket.)

Betting: 6 to 1 against Chater.
Won by eight lengths; thirteen ran.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

The Great Metropolitan stakes, handicap, of 15 sovs, each, 10 ft. with 500 sovs. added, for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winners of any race value 200 sovs. after January 26, at 10 a. m., weights 5lb.; of two such races, or one value 500 sovs. 10lb. extra; entrance 5 sovs. the only liability if declared by Tuesday next. About two miles and a quarter, to start at the Winning Chair. (45 subs.)—Closed January 3, 1893.

Mr J Charlton's b m Madamenerudaii, by Fiddler—Alucha, 5 years, 7st 2lbs, T Loates	1
Lord Hastings' b c Seaton Delaval, by Melton—Rosedale, 4 years, 7st F Finlay	2
Mr G A Ralli's b h White Feather, by Retreat—White Lily, 5 years, 7st, F Allsopp	3
Colonel J T North's ch h Colorado, by George Frederick—Piercy, 5 years, 8st 7lbs	0
Mr A Taylor's ro m Madame Dalbany, by Buchanan—Lady Charlie, 6 years, 8st 5lbs	0
Mr J H Houldsworth's bl c Bushley Park, by Hampton—Sunshine, 4 years, 8st 3lb	0
Mr A M Singer's b l f Arise, by Muncaster—Reveillon, 4 years, 7st	0
The Duke of Beaufort's b or br c Rigmarole, by Petronel—Ragman Roll, 4 years, 6st 10lbs	0
Mr C A Smith-Ryland's br c Lairg, by Sterling—Black Star, 3 years, 6st	0

(Winner trained by W. Leader, Wroughton, Wilts.)

Betting: 4 to 1 against Madame Neruda II.
Won by a head.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The City and Suburban Handicap of 20 sovs. each, 10ft, with 1,000 sovs added, for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; the winner of any race value 200 sovs. after January 26, at 10 A.M., 5lbs of two such races or one value 500 sovs., 10lbs. extra; entrance 5 sovs. the only liability if declared. About one mile and a-quarter. (69 subs, 18 of whom declared).

Mr A Taylor's b c King Charles, by Exile II—Lady Charlie, 4 years, 6st 6lbs, G Gough	1
Baron de Hirsch's b c Windgall, by Galliard—Windsor, 4 years, 8st 9lbs, G Barrett	2
Col J T North's b f Lady Hermit, by Hermit or Galopin—Velindra, 4 years, 7st 5lbs, T Loates	3
Mr E Burke's br or ro h Mervyn, by Billy Pitt—Mermaid, aged, 8st 9lbs	0
Mr Arthur James' b f the smew, by St Simon—Golden Eye, 4 years, 7st 10lbs	0
Mr T MacMahon's b or c Castleblaney, by Kendal—Belle of the Ball, 4 years, 7st 4lbs	0
Mr W W Fulton's b f Crystabelle, by Lyric or Kendal—Chrysalis, 4 years, 7st	0
Mr Deacon's ch c Charter, by Hagioscope—Larkspur, 4 years, 7st	0
Mr G Meadow's ch c Progression, by Peter—Improvement, 4 years, 6st 12lbs	0
Mr J B Berton's b or br h Admiral Benbow, by Victor II—Sultana, aged, 6st 12lbs	0
Sir James Miller's ch m Jodel, by Reverberation, dam by Petrarch—Marca, 6 years, 6st 12lbs	0
Mr H M Dyas' b m Mina, by Galliard—Horton's dam, 6 years, 6st 10lbs	0
Colonel Heyward's b h Kentigern, by Cardinal York—Monacella, 5 years, 6st 7lbs	0
Lord Dunrayen's ch c Senaputty, by Robert the Devil—Surprise, 3 years, 6st 2lbs	0

(Winner trained by the owner.)

Betting: 4 to 1 against Windgall; 33 to 1 against King Charles.

Won by a head.—*Asian.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to April 12, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to April 8, 1893.	239,600
Balance to be remitted from April 9, to 31 April, 1894	18,460,400

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16.

10 p.m.	86·3

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	86·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Government has sanctioned the extension, for two years, of the tenure of appointment of Major A. G. H. Hayne, C.S.I., as Commandant, Madras Infantry Depot, Palaveram.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Municipality Babu Surendranath Banerji was elected to represent the Corporation in the Bengal Legislative Council, obtaining 43 out of a total of 68 votes recorded. With one exception the European Commissioners voted against Babu Surendranath Banerji.

On the morning of the 8th instant the General Officer Commanding Rawalpindi District sent a message of farewell, on behalf of the troops of all ranks in the district to H. E. Lord Roberts, and received the following, in reply: "Please convey to troops in Rawalpindi District my best thanks for kind farewell. I shall never forget them." This has been ordered to be published in District Orders and re-published in all regimental and permanent order books.

An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it and for the Continent of Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for despatch by the P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Peshawur, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day, for transmission to the Marseilles Post Office.

The rumours that Archdeacon Noyes has been compelled to resign or has left the country are unfounded.

It is now reported from Assam that the object of the Political Agent's recent visit to Chassad with an escort was to enquire into an act of oppression of the Tangkhuls by some Kukis of that place. A strong escort was taken as Chassad was supposed to possess a large number of guns. Nothing of any importance took place during the visit, which lasted but a short time.

Goods-trains were run for the first time last month on the Manchester Ship Canal Company's new lines from Warrington (Bank Quay) to Moore, and from Warrington (Arpley Station) to Thelwall.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C. I. E., has been appointed to the vacant Punjab Commissionership in the room of Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who succeeded Mr. Elsmie as Financial Commissioner in February. We believe, writes the local paper, this is the only instance in which an Uncovenanted Officer has entered the grade of Commissioner in the Punjab. Many have, of course, reached the top of the list of Deputy Commissioners, but Mr. Bruce's services, both in political employ in Baluchistan, where he remained for over eleven years, and latterly as Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan, and Officiating Commissioner of the Derajat, have been so exceptional, that it would have been difficult to pass him over for promotion again. Mr. Bruce entered the service in 1863 as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and now supersedes two civilians, four military officers, and another Uncovenanted officer. He will remain in the Derajat, on which frontier, including the Baluchistan service, he has now done good work for twenty-nine years.

Relative to the withdrawal of the Kajuri Kach and Jhandoula forces on the 25th the following movements have been ordered:—One troop of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two hundred rifles of the 3rd Sikhs from Dehra Ismail Khan to Kajuri Kach for garrison duty during the summer; fifty sabres of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and one hundred and fifty rifles of the 4th Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad to Jhandoula for the summer. Of the force now at Kajuri Kach the three guns of the 7th Bengal Mountain Battery and the 5th Punjab Infantry go to Dehra Ismail Khan, the wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry to Dehra Ghazi Khan, the wing of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry to Edwardesabad, the 22nd Punjab Infantry to Mooltan, and the 24th to Ferozepore. Of the Jhandoula force two guns of the Hazara Battery go to Edwardesabad, the squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry to Rajanpur, and the 2nd Sikhs to Edwardesabad. A wing of the 5th Punjab Cavalry continues at Kohat for the summer, proceeding next cold season to Rajanpur, after relief by a wing of the 3rd from Edwardesabad. The 1st and 2nd Sikhs exchange stations early next cold season.

In the inter-regimental shooting competition open to all regiments abroad, the Wiltshire Regiment has again sustained its reputation as a crack shooting corps, having won no less than £30-5 out of £50-7.

Telegraphing from Govindgarh on Friday, a correspondent says:—This has been a red-letter day in the Viceroy's shooting expedition to Rewah. From the last camp we had heard rumours of buffaloes having been killed daily in Khandaria, and yesterday two were killed there, and this morning a third one. On the arrival of the Viceroy here this morning, it was determined to have an afternoon beat. This was excellently conducted, under the guidance of Motee Singh, the well-known Rewah shikar jemadar, and the Dewan Hira Saheb. The beat was the same as that at Khandaria, in which Captain Brazier-Creagh shot a tiger on the 6th. It started about 4 p.m., and before dark three tigresses had fallen to the Viceroy's rifle; all three fine animals, one of them a large tigress, and the others about eight feet. When the beat, which was brought up by Colonel Robertson, was half over, shots were heard from the machan on which his Excellency and Captain Brazier-Creagh were posted, on which Colonel Robertson stopped the beat, and headed forward with Dr. Gimlette, on a shikari elephant; and after a somewhat exciting search found the large tigress lying dead under some shelving rocks. Colonel Robertson and Dr. Gimlette at once started back to bring on the beat again, and within a short time two tigresses came out, one behind the other, in front of his Excellency's machan, and were bowled over by him. The people of Rewah are immensely pleased at this result, as they had worked hard in order that his Excellency might have a good bag, which up to date consists of eight tigers. As the party drove home in the dark to camp, they were met by the young Maharaja on horseback, who cordially congratulated his Excellency on the day's sport. The present arrangement is to remain at Govindgarh for three days, and then to go on to Sutna, making a couple of days' halt there. The jungles around Govindgarh can hardly hold many more tigers, as six have already been shot here; but it is hoped that his Excellency may obtain some smaller game before he leaves.

The disarmament of the Chins living in the North Chin Hill tracts, is progressing most favourably. Up to date eleven hundred guns have been surrendered, besides eight captured Sniders and one Martini-Henri rifle. No doubt it will take some time before all the Chins will have completely surrendered, but there is every hope that this year's operations have been too trying for these wild tribes; and also that they have been completely defeated, as they themselves now acknowledge; and most of the Siyins are working for us. All the posts are still very active, hitting out in all directions, and their endeavours will soon bring the Chins that are still holding out to complete submission, and the troops will finally have their long well-earned and deserved rest. Pimpi, which was one of the worst villages in the Siyin tribe, is now sending in guns daily; and when their fine is completely paid up we may consider the worst time to be over. The Nwengals and the Wenhos on the far side of the Manipur river are being given no rest, and they are giving up their fire-arms freely. Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, has gone out to the Nwengal country, with a view to exacting in full the fines inflicted on the tribes in that tract. The new posts at Fort White and Tiddim are progressing, and before long the troops will occupy them; and the head-quarters of the 1st Burma Rifles will proceed to Tiddim shortly.

The *Rangoon Times* learns that a *thugyi* was tied up in the *zavat*, or village guest-house, at Moulmein, the other day, and severely flogged before a crowd of men, to the number of two hundred, consisting of *thugyis* and landowners. The victim's father, an aged man, was present, and pleaded unsuccessfully for mercy for his son. The *thugyi* was then confined, it is believed, illegally, for some days, and only finally released at the intercession of the Myooke, a subordinate executive officer of the same rank as tahsildar in the Punjab. The Settlement Officer, who had previously flogged this *thugyi*, fined him Rs. 200 for contempt of court. The flogging was of a very severe character, a number of the blows drawing blood. The injured man will probably bring an action against the officer under whose orders he was flogged, and who, strangely enough, had bestowed on him a special certificate of good character only a fortnight previous. Temporary insanity is the only explanation so far vouchsafed.

The proposal made by the home authorities to reduce the number of British infantry regiments in this country from fifty-three to fifty-two, but to add, at the same time, twenty men to each battalion, is one which will have to be carefully considered by the Indian Government, thinks a contemporary. As matters now stand each battalion is supposed to be 1,012 strong, the composition being as follows:—Officers, 29; warrant officers and sergeants, 47; drummers and corporals, 56; and privates, 880. Thus fifty-three regiments give a total of 53,636 infantry. If the number of privates be raised to exactly nine hundred by the proposed addition of twenty men, there will be no real reduction in the fighting strength, though there will be one regiment less borne on the Indian rolls. There would be a considerable saving effected, as the cost of 1,040 privates, scattered over fifty-two battalions would be small, compared with that involved in the maintenance of a complete regiment with its officers and establishment. But care will have to be taken that this increase of twenty men is a real and not a fictitious one. Under the short-service system the greatest difficulty is experienced in sending out drafts of trained soldiers to India. The result is that only too often weedy, immature youths come out who die off in large numbers, and whose places have to be filled by others of the same stamp. As India pays, the home authorities care but little for the waste of public money involved in this procedure; they go on shipping out drafts, and are satisfied so long as the actual numbers can be provided. But as we know, the system occasionally breaks down, and bounties have to be offered in India to men who will re-engage. The majority of British infantry battalions are, as a rule, under the sanctioned strength, though occasionally one hears of an individual regiment having one thousand men actually in the ranks. The danger under the proposed arrangement seems likely to be that the additional twenty men will not be forthcoming when they are wanted and that thus indirectly the infantry garrison will be permanently reduced by over a thousand. This is certainly not desirable, considering the work which the British Army in India may be called upon to do in case of war, and if the Government accept the proposal now made, they must make it clear that the number of privates per battalion is to be really nine hundred. If this end can be gained a considerable sum of money will be saved annually, but we would sooner see the expenditure remain at its present high level than lose a single effective soldier. With some three thousand men on the sick list in consequence of the repeal of the C. D. Acts, India cannot afford to let the garrison drop below its full strength. No one can say when the stress of war may come.

In the March number of *Free Russia* a quaint little story is told. Some weeks ago a St. Petersburg magazine published an article on Ibsen. It was simply a piece of literary criticism—not a word did it contain against the Throne, the Church, or law and order; for its author is counted one of the wise in his generation. None the less, when his article appeared the author was promptly summoned before the censor. "I do not approve of your article," said this dignitary, "and must ask you never to write in that style again." "But why?" protested the writer; "there is nothing in my article contrary to law." "No," said the censor, "but your interpretation of Ibsen is quite different from mine. This means that one of us is a fool—either I or you—and I will not stand that."

The *New York Herald's* correspondent at Panama reports the occurrence of an extraordinary natural phenomenon in the vicinity of the town of Popayan, Colombia. The report states that for several days the inhabitants had been greatly alarmed by subterranean noises. These continued intermittently until suddenly a hill near the town, called the Cruzioma, whence the rumblings mostly proceeded, was cleft in two and then broke up completely. Immense volumes of earth were hurled in all directions. Great masses lodged in the beds of the Ganchicano, Molino, Blanco, and other rivers, causing obstructions which, it is feared, may lead to the flooding of the surrounding country and the destruction of valuable estates. The upheaval is attributed to the erruption of the volcano Sotaric, which has been in a state of activity for several months past. Twelve persons and about one hundred head of cattle were killed, being struck by falling rocks, which were discharged from the hillside.

A rumour prevails, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes, that the Prince of Wales is by no means unlikely to pay a visit to the Cape before many months have passed. South Africa is one of the few important territorites of the British Empire through which his Royal Highness has never travelled, and he has, I understand, been desirous for some time of becoming an eye-witness to its development. Should the undertaking be carried out, the Prince would not confine his visit to Capetown, but would certainly visit Kimberley, and may even penetrate to Mashonaland as well. Authorities on South Africa consider that it would be inexpedient to repair to the Cape later than November, as the autumn rains make the interior rather unhealthy even in districts through which the railway passes. Accordingly, the Prince's engagements may necessitate the postponement of the trip until next year. Its eventual realisation appears nevertheless to be extemely probable.

The question of a separate French Army for the Colonies, which has occupied the attention of several successive Ministries during the last decade or so, has now practically been settled; the *projet de loi*, which the Government submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, a short time ago, having been voted without reservations of any kind. Accordingly, after the usual formality of passing the Senate and the publication of the President's *decret*, the new colonial army organisation will become *un fait accompli*. The scheme stipulates that the French troops serving in the Colonies shall be composed entirely of Volunteers, to be enlisted under special rules and conditions, with liberal rates of pay and pensions. An appeal is to be made to the regiments of the Line for Volunteers, with a view to establish the formation of the corps with trained soldiers. The project commends itself in every particular to the nation, for the saving in both men and money will be enormous; the service is expected to be exceedingly popular, and no difficulty is anticipated in recruiting the number necessary to keep up the colonial army at its full strength.

The cost of going to a Parisian actress to learn French is not small, writes the Paris correspondent of *Truth*. Prince Kotohito-kan-in, a Japanese of the Imperial House, went to study in the Latin Quarter a few winters back. He was told that the best French was spoken on the stage, and the best teachers were the actresses. Believing what he heard, he applied to Madame Jane Hading for lessons. She set a high value upon her teaching, as the bills she ran at Madame Fanny Vincent's in the name of the Japanese Prince conclusively established. The total was 35,000fr. Here are a few of the items:—A pair of open-work cream-coloured silk stockings, 10fr.; twenty yards of Valenciennes for night-dresses, at 900fr. a yard, 10,080 fr.; six metres and seventy centimetres of Chantilly, 1,742fr.; nineteen metres of Valenciennes for sheets, 1,094fr.; a pink silk chemise, 135fr. The bill, when the Prince was obliged by an Imperial order to return to Japan, was sent to his father, who did not dispute it. He lost patience, however, when a second one, that had been forgotten, was forwarded to him. It was for more Valenciennes at 900fr. a metre, an Ophelia ribbon, 90fr.; a pair of gauze stockings, 55fr.; extra fine ditto. ditto. 105fr.; and divers other articles. The claim has been placed in an *avoué's* hands, and the Judges of the Seventh Chamber are to hear counsel wrangle and indulge, doubtless, *in facetiæ* about it.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Discussing, in one of the reviews, "some plays of the day," Mr. A. B. Walkley lays down one very valuable principle. He is objecting to "symbolism" on the stage, and does so on the ground that the acted drama ought to be instantly and perfectly intelligible. It should have a definite meaning for those who witness it. "It may have all sorts of other meanings later on, but, above all, it must have meaning at the moment. A play is not merely a provisional thing; the playgoer does not pay his money to be bewildered to-night, on the off chance that he will be enjoying his reflections to-morrow morning or next week." This is a perfectly sound contention. It is true that in the case of many plays—"The Master Builder," for example—there is the published text of the work, to which the playgoer can turn before or after he has seen it performed. But the acted drama ought not to need the assistance of the printer. It should be comprehensible when represented. If it is not comprehensible, it may be good "literature," but it is certainly bad art. The business of the dramatist is to create a definite impression, and to create it on the spot.

In another of the "heavier" monthlies, Mrs. E. R. Pennell traces what she calls "the pedigree of the music-hall." The essentials of music-hall entertainment are variety in the programme and freedom for the audience, and for these, she holds, there has always been a demand. "Before the first miracle play had been invented, the people of England had clamoured for the variety entertainment, and been given it. There was not a castle throughout the land that had not its own special London Pavilion or Alhambra in miniature. In the castle hall, at evening, the minstrels came and sang their ballads, acrobats tumbled and wrestled, dancers twirled and pirouetted, jugglers threw balls and swallowed swords, trained beasts were put through their paces. Then, as now, the audience were free to go and come." No doubt the variety entertainment responds to the demands of human nature, when that nature is frankly idle and frivolous. On the other hand, there is a very large public which does not care at all for pleasure in "tit-bits," and which, we believe, will continue to give a steady support to the full-grown play in its appointed homes.

In reference to the fund in aid of the thousands of ruined homes caused by the failures of the Liberator and kindred building societies, we hear that Mr. Horace Sedger proposes, most generously and opportunely, to give a series of performances of 'The Golden Web' at the Lyric Theatre during the coming season, when the whole proceeds will, with the sanction of the General Committee, be devoted to this fund.

"Apropos" of 'The Golden Web,' we are pleased to hear that the book of the opera has been entirely revised, and, practically rewritten, by Mr. B. C. Stephenson, the author of 'Dorothy,' and Mr. Charles Thomas, the composer's brother. The new version will be produced at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday evening, when certain important additions will be made to the cast, namely, Mr, Durward Lely will perform the new tenor 'role;' Mr. Frank Wyatt has had a part specially prepared for him; and Mr. John D'Auban and Miss D'Auban have been specially engaged for the interpolated dances, with a number of children from the Academy of Dancing. Miss Alice Esty, Mdme. Amadi, Mr. Wallace Brownlow, and the other leading artists will retain their 'roles.'

It is true, as stated, that the rehearsals of Ibsen's 'Enemy of the People,' at the Haymarket, have been suspended. The energies of Mr. Tree and his company have been and will be devoted to the new play by Mr. Oscar Wilde which is destined to follow "Hypatia" in the evening bill. We believe there is no present likelihood of 'Hypatia' ceasing to attract, but it is obviously wise to have Mr. Wilde's play ready in case of any emergency. It is customary for present-day managers to take time by the forelock in this way, and the wisdom of so doing is undeniable.

"Apropos" of the postponement of Mrs. Willard's contemplated 'matinee,' 'T.P.'s' penny trumpet blew the following little blast last Sunday:—"Mrs. Willard was rather badly used by some of her company, changes being effected at the last moment, Miss Rose Norreys' relinquishment of her part being especially embarrassing." We have reason to believe that these erroneous statements have given Mrs. Willard much annoyance. The members of her company were thoroughly loyal to her, attended every rehearsal; and it is disingenuous to suggest that Miss Norreys surrendered her 'role' quite 'at the last moment.' Her retirement created a difficulty, but that difficulty was got over. The 'matinee' was postponed simply because the two first pieces in the programme required more music rehearsals.

The lady—Miss Granville—who is just now playing Miss Marion Terry's part in 'Liberty Hall,' is Irish by birth—a daughter of General Stuart. After a good deal of experience as an amateur, she joined Mr. Alexander's company at the Avenue, 'walking on' in 'The Struggle for Life.' Then she appeared in Mr. Grundy's 'Man Proposes,' and understudied a part in 'Sunlight and Shadow.' Migrating with the company to the St. James's she played there in 'The Gay Lothario' and understudied Miss Kingston in 'The Idler,' also playing her 'role' for a fortnight, and receiving much 'kudos' for the impersonation. Miss Granville had a small part in 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' and now her acting, as 'locum tenens' for Miss Terry, has brought her still more to the front. She is said to be a skilful fencer, and may some day be enabled to exhibit that accomplishment on the stage.

Miss Alma Murray, of whose portrait by Mr. Dudley Heath we had something to say last Monday, has made up her mind to give a series of dramatic readings, the first of which will be announced very shortly. It is characteristic of the almost total eclipse—at present—of the poetical drama and refined comedy that this very able and attractive artist should have been so long absent from the metropolitan boards. As a dramatic reader she ought to find a public very readily; she is sure to give it ample satisfaction.

Mr. Alfred Calmour's discourse on 'The Man Shakespeare' is to be delivered at the Criterion Theatre one afternoon next month. Meanwhile, the author of 'The Amber Heart' is sitting to Mr. J. J. Shannon, the well-known artist, for a portrait which is destined for exhibition at the Grafton-street Exhibition in May.

We hear that Mr. Cunningham Bridgman, who some time ago completed the libretto of an opera for music by Mr. Walter Slaughter, has just finished a three-act comedy of which report speaks highly.

Beginning with the May number, the *Theatre* will in future be edited by Mr. Addison Bright. The *Bill of the Play*, which hitherto has been issued weekly, will now be published monthly, the next number appearing on April 25.

The new number of 'Our Celebrities' (Sampson Low and Co. contains photographic portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and of Mr. Oscar Barrett, whose success as a producer of pantomime has made him quite a celebrity in the theatrical world. His portrait and that of Mr. Kendal are admirable as art and as likenesses, but Mrs. Kendal's does not please so highly. The point of view is not well-chosen, and one hardly recognises in the face that of the actress whom one knows so well.

The April magazines are singularly full of matter on theatrical subjects. Mention has already been made of Mr. Henry James's paper on Fanny Kemble in 'Temple Bar;' there is another article about her in 'Belgravia.' In 'Blackwood' may be read a paper on 'Paris Theatres from 1758 to 1790,' founded the correspondence of the Baron Melchlor Grimm. The 'Cornhill' not only has a story based on the events of 'A First Night,' but supplies an account of 'Actors and Actresses in Westminster Abbey.'

The 'Bookman' for April prints an interesting sketch of the life of Mr. Frankfort Moore, whose novel. 'I Forbid the Banns,' has scored a more notable success than Mr. Moore has, so far, secured as a dramatist. That, however, is no reason why the 'Bookman' should omit from the list of Mr, Moore's plays 'The Mayflower,' which, it will be remembered was produced at the Opera Comique by Mr. Edward Compton. Mr. Moore, it may not be generally known, is married to a sister of Mr. Bram Stoker.

News has reached Paris of the complete defeat of Samory by Colonel Combe's force.—Dr. Carl Peters intends leaving Cairo for Berlin early in April. He will probably come to London subsequently to assist in arranging some minor points respecting the delimitation of the German and British possessions in East Africa.—An expedition on a large scale is being prepared at Berlin, with the object of definitely acquiring for Germany the debateable Hinterland of the Cameroons, to the possession of which France, as well as England, have laid claim. The expenses will be met by private subscription, and the expedition is expected to leave Germany in August next.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Huntcliff, 2,018 tons, Captain W Howell, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The s s St Marnock 1,951 tons, Captain R Phippe, sailed yesterday for Torrede Annunziata, with a general cargo.

The s s St Hubert, 1,962 tons, Captain A McPhirson, sailed yesterday for Jenoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda &c., with a general cargo, and 695 pilgrims as passengers,

The s s Etona, 1,613 tons, Captain W J Enlight, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Karachi, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to A Graham and Co.

The s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Wibber, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Hamburg (26th February), via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th March), with a general cargo and Mr. Hardy as passenger The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (23rd March), via coast ports, with a general cargo, 200 barrels gunpowder, Mr Taskerly as cabin and 49 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Macnab	1493	Wakefor	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Valturno	1536	Brown	Hull	20-4	F Muir & Co
C	Swordsman	937	Macderman	Zanzibar	20-4	V Ebrahim
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	17-4	B & P S N Co
D	Ehrenfels	1521	Warickmaster	Hamburg	19-4	Glade & Co
F	Wastwater	1813	Marttiman	Havre	21-4	W & A Graham
G	Rowtor	1510	Horman	Amsterdam	19-4	K Nixon & Co
H	St Hubert	1962	Keyser	Genoa, &c.	17-4	K Nixon & Co
K	Cumerie	1993	New	Havre		K Nixon & Co
M	Kt. of St. John	2218	Billet	Jedda		K Nixon & Co
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona		K Nixon & Co
O	Start	1654	Stettin	Stellin		K Nixon & Co
P	Glantivy	1922	ranois	Marseilles	21-4	W & A Graham
Q	Thyra	2211	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W & A Graham
30 ton crane	St Marnock	1951	Phipps	Tarri	17-4	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S. Sabarmati	523	Adum	Marmagoa	18-4	Shpd & Co
,, Kaveri	543	Abubooker	Bhownugger	19-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	...	...	China	...	P & O Co
2	Armenia	3335	Haynes	Marseilles	20-4	W & A Graham
3	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius	26-4	H C Joosub
4	Carthage	...	....	......		P & O Co
5	Teheran	1691	....	China	19-4	P & O Co
6	Kt. Templar	2704	Pain	Antwerp	19-4	K Nixon & Co
7	Peshawur	2240	Jephson	London	18-4	P & O Co
8	Thisbe	1789	Castanza	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Kt. Commander	2734	Thomas	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
10	Warnambool	2212	Elkins	Antwerp		F Muir & Co
12	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Amsterdam		K Nixon & Co
13	Eden Hall	...	...	......		E Bates & Co
15	Gwalior	1682	Speck	Not fixed		P & O Co.
16	Lady Armstrong	2042	Abbott	Amsterdam		Ralli Bros

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, 18th April.)

S.S. Bengore Head .... 2490 ....Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Rheinfels (s)	Webber	Hamburg, &c.
17	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta. March 23.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Quantock (s)	Wale	Hamburg.
	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Jedda, &c.
	Huntcliff (s)	Howell	Elephant Point.
	St. Marnock (s)	Phippe	Torredel Annunziata.
	St. Hubert (s)	McPherson	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Etona, for Hamburg.
,, Oriental, for China, &c.
,, Frey, for Hamburg.
,, King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
,, Carthage, for London, &c.
,, Birdoswald, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel	Commander	From
6	Rheinfels s.	Weber	Hamburg & Antwerp
	Vera bq	Bremberg	Mauritius.
7	Volturno s	Brown	Hull.
8	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C Coast.
10	Sutherland s	Proud	Batoum.
11	Kapurthala s.	Livingstone	Bombay via C Coast.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
5	Rowter s.	Holman	Bombay.
6	Rheinfels s.	Warkmeister	Bombay.
	Cy of Edinburgh s.	Frame	Bombay.
	Karagola s.	Tic	Bombay via C Coast.
	Simla s.	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Purulia s.	Gillett	Bombay.
	Cameo s	Rich	Marseilles.
7	Gladestry s.	Sveright	Diamond Island.
3	Thyra s	Dunning	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C Coast.
10	Volturno s	Brown	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Mercur, Kraeft, Ismailji Currimji, (not known).
Barque Vera, Bremberg, Hoosinbhoy Currimji, (not known).
S.S. Niagara, McConochie, W. Cooper and Co., (not known).
,, Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., for Liverpool.
,, Etona, Enright, W. Cooper and Co., for Hamburg.
,, Rheinfels, Weber, D. Graham and Co., for Bombay.
,, Sutherland, Proud, J. Currie and Co., (not known).
,, Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel	Commander	From
13	Nizam s.	Leftwich	Tuticorin, March 6.
	New Guinea s	Casey	Newcastle, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Steamer Wing Sang, and ship Orcalla.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 4th to 10th April.)

EXPORTS.

Cango s, (Hull, via Bombay)—1,396 cwts cotton unpressed, 62 bales wool, 6.600 cwts wheat and 100 corges hides.

Eden bridge s, (Antwerp)—4,125 bales cotton, 180 bales wool, 13,012 cwts rapeseed, 9,909 cwts gingellyseed 1,060 cwts wheat, 1,915 cwts jowaree, 30 corges hides, 300 cwts bones and 170 lbs tea.

Simla s, (Bombay)—316 cwts cotton unpressed, 2,600 cwts bones.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—81 bales cotton, 4,176 bales wool, 11,060 cwts wheat, 92 cwts jowaree, and 50 corges hides.

Rufford Hall s, (Marseilles)—300 bales cotton, 57,053 cwts gingellyseed, 1,293 corges hides, 1,000 cwts bones, and 2,508 lbs tea.

Laseyne s—Bombay)—1,976 cwts cotton unpressed, and 564 cwts wheat.

Cames s, (Marseilles)—48,084 cwts gingellyseed, 700 corges hides.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—489 cwts cotton unpressed, 91 cwts wheat, and 22 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,814 pieces grey goods (Foreign and 100 pieces white goods (Foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—710 pieces grey goods, (Foreign), 3,582 pieces white goods, 777 pieces prints and 1,110 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—9,697 pieces grey goods (Foreign) 3 631 pieces grey goods. (Indian), 38,794 pieces white goods, 8,379 pieces prints (Foreign), 1,600 lbs grey yarns,2,300 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns and 83 cwts yellow metal.

Java s, (Bombay) 1,010 pieces grey goods (Indian), 200 pieces, white goods, 1,875 pieces print (Foreign), and 181 cwts iron &c.,

Rowtor s, (Liverpool)—22,485 pieces grey goods, (Foreign), 23,025 pieces white goods, (Foreign), 63,567 pieces prints (Foreign), 8,000 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns, 1,000 cwts spelter, and 101 tons coke.

Rhenfels s. (Antwerp and Hamburg)—3,910 cwts iron bar &c, and 8,993 cwts steel.

Niagara s. (Cardiff)—2,701 tons coal.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—8,580 pieces grey goods, 9,164 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 29,075 pieces white goods, (Foriegn), 12,903 pieces prints, (Foreign), 1,810 lbs grey yarns (Foreign), 13,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 600 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns, (Foreign), 1,800 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns (Indian), 115 cwts copper, 10 cwts yellow metal.

City of Edinburgh s (Glasgow, and Liverpool via Bombay)—1,125 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 10,017 pieces white goods, (Foreign), 8,771 pieces prints (Foreign) and 200 cwt spelter.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—45,000 pieces grey goods, (Foreign), 31,049 pieces white goods (Foreign), 65,739 pieces prints, 6,000 lbs. T Red and Dyed yarns, 81 cwts iron bar &c., 200 cwts copper, 253 cwts yellow metal, and 3,301 tons, coal.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—11,296 pieces grey goods, 8,277 pieces grey goods (Indian), 38,944 pieces white goods (Foreign), 2,343 pieces print (Foreign), 510 pieces print (Indian), 6,200 lbs grey yarns, 16,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 18,050 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns and 309 lb T Red and Dyed yarns.

Simla s, (Bombay)—4,996 pieces grey goods, 8,070 pieces grey goods, (Indian) 6,569 pieces white goods (Foreign), 1,083 pieces prints, 900 lbs grey yarns (Foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 400 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns and 25 cwts copper.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 1,566 pieces grey goods (Indian), 81 cwts iron bar &c and 5 cwt spelter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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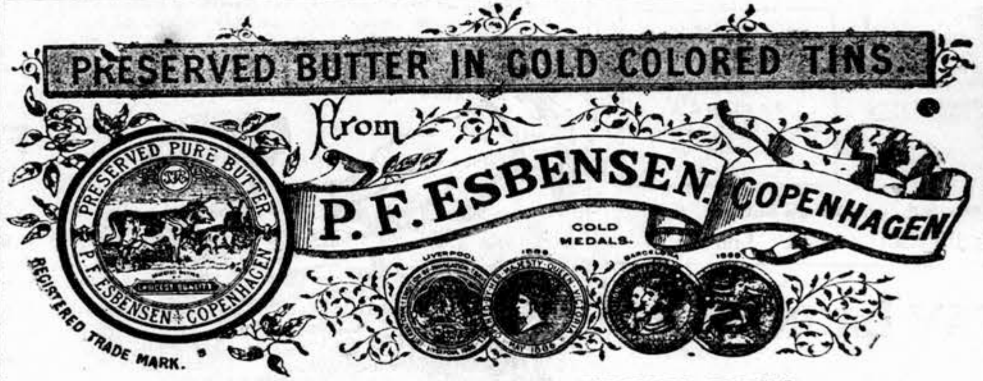

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
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To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
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GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule.
** Blue ,,
* Green ,,

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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Agents—The Services Co-operative Association, Limited, Rangoon; MacKenzie, Lyall & Co., Calcutta; Aldridge, Salmon & Co., 22, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

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SAUCE,
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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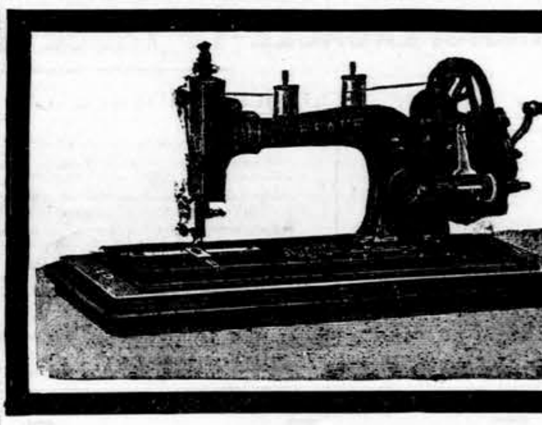
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.



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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Are the best remedy.

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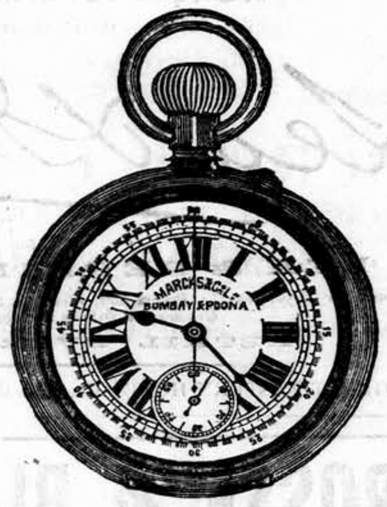
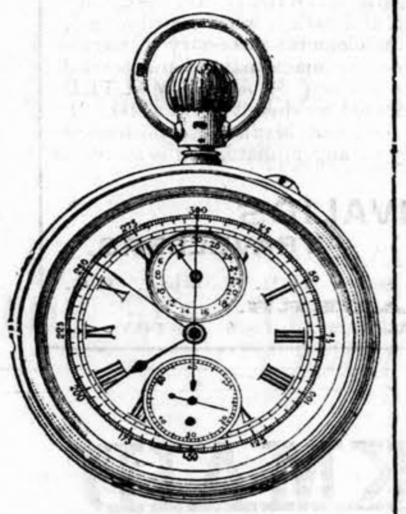
RACING WATCHES! RACING WATCHES!

THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.



No. I.



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In Silver Plain Case...	„ 90
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

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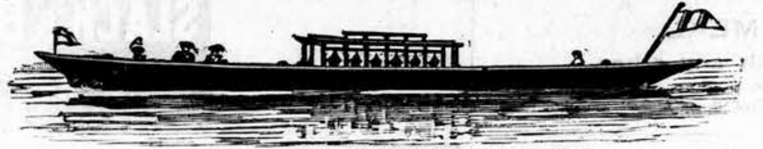

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Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary ; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to

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The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN !

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE !

CROWN
THE BEST
FOUNTAIN
BEHOLD
OUR PEN

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

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Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and rustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

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SOAP MAKERS

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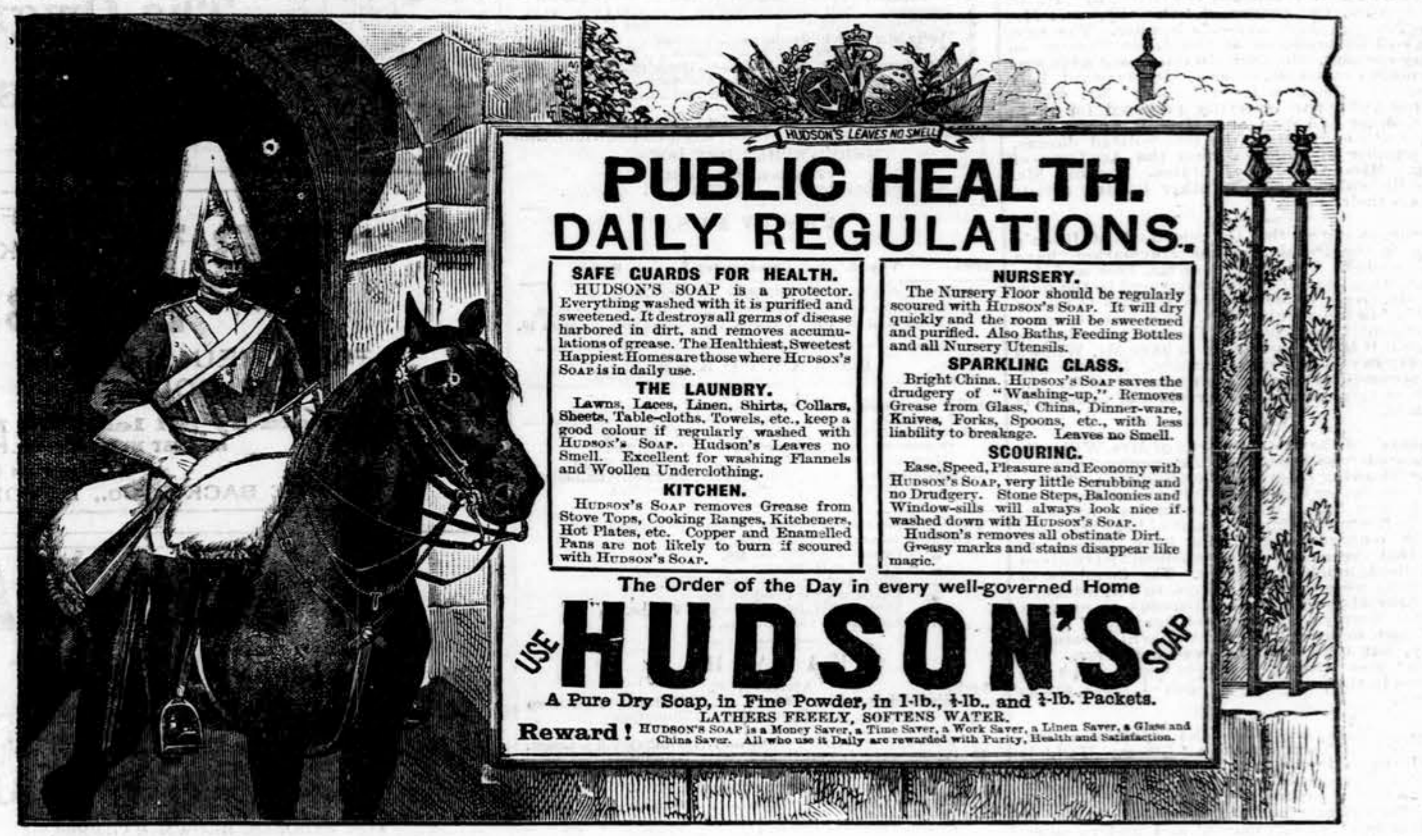
To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.



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SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up,". Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward ! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothe a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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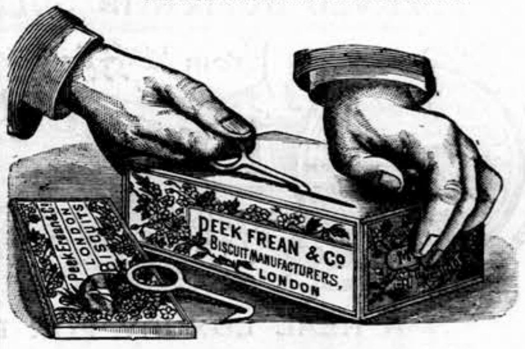
Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.



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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and H. M. Alexander I., King of Servia.

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Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

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NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

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ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON; AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

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BROWN'S

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SPECIALLY SELECTED VERY OLD

Scotch Whisky

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SAME AS SUPPLIED TO
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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

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TREBLED DISTILLED.

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Most Cooling and Reviving.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing. Invigorating.

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